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# OILLOY SEEKLY

Containing

H.J.Petk



# How To Make An Automobile Valuation

DETERMINING the value of an automobile is exactly like finding out the worth of any other staple article of necessity, the real value of which you do not feel capable of passing judgment on yourself. If you wanted a new heating system installed in your home, your first move would be to write several responsible concerns and invite them to make bids. These bids you would analyze and see exactly what each firm offered and at what price. You would check each list of specifications—one against the other. If all the propositions specified about the same standard equipment, but varied in price, you naturally would give the job to the lowest bidder. Having satisfied yourself as to quality it would come right down to a matter of dollars and cents.

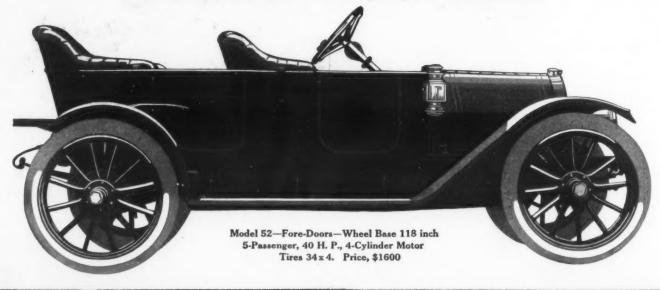
Analyze an automobile in the same way. It's merely a case of simple comparisons. Merely a case of seeing what is offered you at a given price—just a simple checking up of the specifications—of finding out something about the concern that made the car—whether or not they are large manufacturers or just assemblers—whether or not many of their cars are in use—if so, how many? And get some facts about the car's record, about its ability to "stand up." In other words, put the facts of one car against the other, and then you can determine for yourself which is the best to buy at a given price.

A comparison of the Overland Model 52 at \$1600 with any \$2500 car on the market will show you how sixteen hundred dollars will go as far as twenty-five hundred. Just take the specifications of any \$2500 car. Start with the wheel base and go on through with the motor—horse power—size of wheels—transmission—trimmings, etc. Check up the whole equipment and see if the \$1600 Overland won't balance with the \$2500 machine. A car should not be judged by its price. It's the worth of the car you are paying for—the actual facts determine its intrinsic value. Facts are the only things you can base your valuation on.

You know that the greater the manufacturing facilities of a plant the more economical is its finished product. The Overland plants are the largest and most economically operated in the world. They employ 4000 of the most skilled men known to the trade. They operate more automatic machines than any other manufacturer. Here you will find more modern methods for reducing manufacturing costs than in any other plant, and this is only possible by our enormous annual output. This year we will build 20,000 cars. Any business man knows that a plant making 20,000 cars can naturally produce them for less cost—car for car—than the manufacturer making but three or four thousand.

Go to our dealer. Get an Overland catalogue. Do the same with other dealers. Take them all home. Make the simple comparisons we pointed out and rely on your own common sense. Of course, if you know something about a motor car, so much the better. In that event, you'll buy an Overland quicker than ever. If you will send us your name and address we will gladly mail you an Overland Book. This gives you the facts you want. Ask for Catalogue B26.

# The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio



# COMOBULE for 1912

# Fourteenth Annual Announcement

# The 48" Six Cylinder \$4800. The 30" Four Cylinder \$3500.



OR 1912 The Locomobile will set a new standard of Luxury in motor cars.

Our success in the past resulted from our continued efforts to make the Locomobile the "best built car in America."

Having attained this mechanical superiority our present aim is to make the Locomobile the most luxurious American Car—Quiet, Comfortable, Perfect in detail. The Six Cylinder Locomobile, by virtue of its excellent performances in 1911, has established a new standard in Six Cylinder construction. Realizing the demand on the part of the present day motorist for increased comfort in automobiling, we have made careful study and investigation for the purpose of making this Car the last word in Luxury.

The improvements that we have made in this direction produce Ease and Comfort hitherto unknown

in motoring. As an instance the rear seat cushions and high backs in our Seven Passenger Car are each provided with upholstering ten inches deep—as soft and restful as the easiest library chair. Passengers are seated low in the car, which produces a feeling

Our Five Passenger Six Cylinder Torpedo is the most perfect Combination of Luxury and Style yet offered in this popular type of body. Three passengers are carried on the rear seat which has upholstering ten inches thick, cushion and back.

We also make a Four Passenger Torpedo, upholstered in the same luxurious manner.

The advantages offered only in the Locomobile Shaft Drive Six makes it-

A Perfect Machine—A Perfect Vehicle. The Six Cylinder Type in its highest development.

### Six Cylinder Features

Motor Design The motor is so designed and built that with a cylinder bore of 4½ inches, 70 horsepower is obtained on test. This represents the utmost power obtainable from this size of cylinder without affecting reliability. Cylinders are designed specially for the Six and have large valves and quiet valve lifters.

Quietness Detail changes in the motor and rear axle make for greatly increased quietness in the Locomobile Six.

quietness in the Locomobile Six.

Moderate Weight The Locomobile Six, with possibly one exception, is the lightest seven passenger, six cylinder car. We have attained this progress and refinement by seven years' study and development of the finest alloy steels. One brake horsepower is provided for every fifty-seven pounds of weight.

Fuel Economy The Locomobile Six has frequently been driven twelve miles on a gallon of fuel. This is well in advance of ordinary six cylinder performance. A customer writes that he drove his Locomobile Six over the mountains from Los Angeles to Santa Barbara with seven passengers, averaging eleven miles to a gallon of fuel. Another customer writes that he drove his Six Torpedo over fourteen miles on a gallon of fuel. Such economy is due to our special carbureter design and to moderate weight.

Tire Economy Ordinarily a powerful Six is a burden through tire expense involved. The Locomobile Six, however, is economical in tire wear. "The Speedometer shows four thousand miles. The original tires are still on the car and from appearances you awould not think they had been driven 1,000 miles." The foregoing report is on one of the first Sixes delivered. Locomobile tire economy is due to moderate weight and scientific balance of weight; also to the free action of the differential when turning a corner, thus preventing any grinding action on the rubber. The Locomobile differential never binds under any conditions of road operation.

Strength of Construction Bronze in-

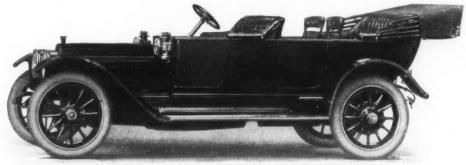
Strength of Construction Bronze instead of aluminum is used for the motor base and gear box. It is three times as strong as the aluminum ordina-It is three times as strong as the aluminum ordinarily used for the purpose on other cars. The axles and steering gear are very strong and safe. The car throughout is built from carefully designed parts made in the Locomobile factory from material specially selected for each part. The Locomobile has always been known for its safety and strength.

Riding Qualities The Locomobile Six has wonderful riding qualities—perfect comfort and steadiness. No swerving from side to side when traveling at speed. The

superb riding qualities of our Six are due largely to superbriding qualities of our Six are due largely to the fact that power does not pass through the springs. Thus they are free to act. Rear springs cannot give maximum comfort when they act as distance rods. The three-quarter elliptic rear springs are shackled at both ends so that they have full play. All springs are made of the finest spring steel that can be bought.

Rear Axle Construction The rear housing is provided with a hand hole, affording ease of inspection of the driving gears. Rear axle tubes are alloy steel, without brazing—a superior construction peculiar to the Locomobile.

Other Special Features The Multiple Disc Clutch is very simple and may be removed as a unit without disturbing anything else. A self-contained Oiling System provides perfect motor lubrication. Grease Cups at all wearing parts on the chassis eliminate dirty oil cups and insure perfect lubrication. The Transmission provides four speeds and reverse and the construction is so durable that gear trouble is absolutely eliminated. Universal Joints run over 5000 miles without attention to lubrication. The Bonnet is very short, saving room and obviating the clumsy appearance of other Sixes. Extra Tires are carried at the rear. Running Boards are clear on both sides.



The "48" Locomobile, Six Cylinder Touring Car. Price \$4800. Interchangeable Tires.

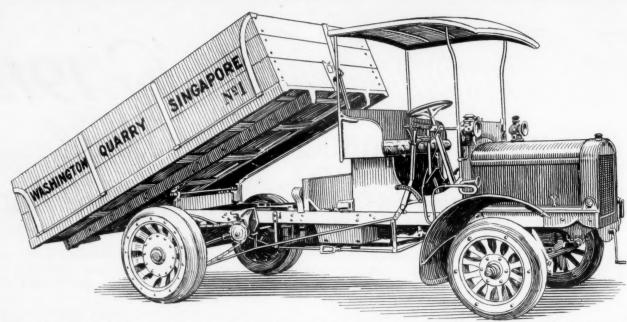
The "30" Locomobile, Four Cylinders. This reliable and convenient five passenger shaft drive car will be marketed for 1912 without change excepting increased attention to details of finish and equipment. Price \$3500.

All 1912 Locomobile Models are equipped with High Tension Ignition, Demountable Rims, and Top. The customer is given his choice of color. More complete information on application.



Company of America Locomobile Boston, New York, Philadelphia, BRIDGEPORT, CONN. Chicago, Washington, San Francisco





This Commer Truck works for the Washington Quarries of Singapore, East India. It has seen over three years of successful service hauling and dumping stone. When it first entered service, Ma'ay fanatics believed it some supernatural monster. The Washington Quarries have since put several other Commer Trucks in Commission.

# Actual Results — and a Guarantee

URING the negotiations for the American rights to the Commer Truck, we were shown photographs and testimonials graphically illustrating service performed during the past seven years by different Commer Trucks under every conceivable condition of road and load

—over the rutted roads of Africa, India, Siberia, and South America as well as over the smooth streets of big cities.

In this advertisement we show two Commer Trucks which work under unusual conditions. We show them because the final value of a motor truck rests upon the actual work done. The trucks illustrated here have delivered the sturdiest sort of service under most trying conditions. Many other Commer Trucks have seen seven years of service and over two hundred thousand miles of duty.

The facts given under the pictures here form a commercial story decidedly more fascinating than the average novel, and we can show a good number of pictures and records of other Commer Trucks just as interesting and just as full of meaning as these.

How significant is the fact that the Commer Truck not only makes good on city streets but under the trying conditions confronting it in such places as Singapore and Uganda.

The Commer Truck has made good on the six continents. Not one of the seven year old Commers is out of successful service to-day. Not one Commer Truck has ever worn out. A common performance for a 4½-ton Commer is six miles on a gallon of gasolene where the run is straight ahead. We guarantee one quart of oil will suffice for one hundred miles. Our gear box is fool-proof and is guaranteed for two years.

# The Commer Truck

21/2-TON

31/2-TON

41/2-TON

61/2-TON

But we do not expect you to buy a Commer Truck solely because of our statements. Before selling you, we prefer that you test it in actual service for our <u>mutual</u> protection. If you buy, the truck will be guaranteed as follows:

If, in the opinion of the purchaser, after ninety days' trial, any Commer Truck does not deliver the service as requested by the purchaser and accepted by our expert, we will agree to take back said Commer Truck and refund the purchase price of same minus a reasonable charge per mile.

We will back our agents in making the guarantee.

We can make this commercially sound selling agreement because the Commer Truck in commercially sound. Its worth has been so positively proved through the past seven years that every possible element of risk in its construction has been eliminated.

The Commer is the world's best high-duty motor truck.



The Crown Agents of the British Colonies purchased the above Commer Truck for utility service on the West Coast of Africa after most careful testing. On its first appearance in African wilds, Nairobi nalives, taking it for some strange beast, shot at it with poisoned arrows.

This truch has also seen oner three years of successful service.

Agents in the larger cities will find the Commer Truck proposition an unusually good one—backed as it is by guarantees and aggressive advertising. There is still some good territory open.

# WYCKOFF, CHURCH & PARTRIDGE, INC.

BROADWAY AT 56TH STREET, NEW YORK

The Most Complete Motor Service in America



#### How to Wash

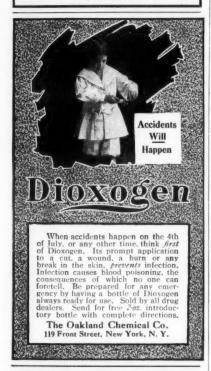
Wash your face with care and take plenty of time to do it. The cause of three-fourths of the bad complexions seen is in hasty, careless washing and poor soap. The regular use of Woodbury's Facial Soap and cold water will keep your skin active and clear, give you a complexion to be envied. Woodbury's Facial Soap costs 25c a cake. No one hesitates at the price after their first cake.

For se will send a sample cake (trial size) of Woodbury's. For 10c, samples of Woodbury's Facial Soap, Woodbury's Facial Foram and Woodbury's Facial Fowder. Write today. The Andrew Jergens Co., Dept. J., Spring Grove Ave., Cincinnati.



Woodbury's Facial Soap

For sale by dealers everywhere





#### Surbrug's **ARCADIA MIXTURE**

The tobacco with a regret.

The regret is that you have wasted so many years before you began smoking ARCADIA.

The great brotherhood of pipe smokers, who appreciate a soothing and meditative pipe, and are trying to find a tobacco that satisfies perfectly, will find their ideal in ARCADIA MIXTURE. If you have never had the luxury of smoking ARCADIA

Send 10 Cents and we will send a sample

THE SURBRUG CO., 81 Dey Street, New York

# Saturday : : : Collier's : June 10, 1911

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VOLUME XLVII NUMBER 12 P. F. Collier & Son, Publishers, New York, 416-430 West Thirteenth St.; London, S. Henrietta St., Covent Garden, W. C.; Toronto, Ont., The Colonial Building, 47-51 King Street West. For sale by Saarbach's News Exchange in the principal cities of Europe and Egypt; also by Daw's, 17 Green St., Leicester Square, London, W. C. Copyright 1911 by P. F. Collier & Son. Registered at Stationers' Hall, London, England, and copyrighted in Great Britain and the British possessions, including Canada. Entered as second-class matter February 16, 1905, at the Post-Office at New York, New York, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879. Price: United States and Mexico, 10 cents a copy, \$5.50 a year. Canada, 12 cents a copy, \$6.80 a year. Christmas and Easter special issues, 25 cents.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Change of Address—Subscribers when ordering a chof address should give the old as well as the new address, and the ledger numbe their wrapper. From two to three weeks must necessarily elapse before the che can be made, and before the first copy of Collier's will reach any new subscr



EAVE your call with Big Ben and sleep trustingly, soundly, every minute of the night-he'll call you on the dot at any time you say.

And if you roll over and try just one more nap, he'll remind you gently that it's breakfast time and keep on calling until you're wide awake.

Big Ben stands 7 inches tall, slender, massive, hand-some. He's easy to read, easy to wind and pleasing to hear.

The Western Clock Co., of La Salle, Illinois stands back of him.—They will gladly tell you where you can find him.

\$2.50

Sold by Jewelers only Three Dollars in Canada

IN ANSWERING THESE ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S



# Ingersoll Irenton \$500 to \$1000

The Ingersoll-Trenton watch offers such accuracy as can be had in only a few of the more costly watches. It combines with this accuracy, an attractive appearance and a very low price. Its close timing is possible through the bridge-model construction of its movement-a type of construction shared only by the highest priced time-keepers.

Your jeweler will be glad to show you this modern product of efficient manufacturing methods which have created a high class timepiece at a moderate price.

Watch satisfaction is now yours for the price you know should command it.

The Ingersoll-Trenton watch, movement and case, is fully guaranteed.

Robt. H. Ingersoll & Bro. 58 Ashland Bldg., New York

M M M



# Berry Brothers' Varnishes

The Manufac-

turer's Name on the outside of the varnish can is your only way of telling what is inside the can.

That is why you need to know a name and label you can always trust—one in which you can place unlimited confidence.

The Berry Brothers' Label—a trademark of 53 years' standing—is a sign of honesty inside the can and honest judgment in the purchaser.

If you fully realized the satisfaction and economy that this label represents you would always take a personal and active interest in seeing it "on the job," whenever you are paying the varnish bills.

Here are four varnishes that will supply all your needs for the finish-ing of homes and other buildings.

LIQUID GRANITE

For finishing floors in the most durable manner possible.

ELASTIC OUTSIDE For front doors and all other sur-faces exposed to the weather.

Start your active interest in varnish by sending today for a copy of "Choosing Your Varnish Maker."

Berry Brothers' Architectural Var-nishes for painters, decorators, architects, owners of homes and other buildings can be obtained from any painter or dealer.

Our representative will call on manufacturers and other large varnish users who are interested in better finishing and reduction of finishing costs.

BERRY BROTHERS, Ltd.

Largest Manufacturers of
Varnishes, Shellacs, Air-Drying and Baking
Japans, Lacquers, Stains, Fillers, and Dryers

Factories: Detroit, Mich., Walkerville, Ont.
Branches: New York, Boston, Philadelphia,
Baltimore, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis,
San Francisco.

# Weekly letter to readers on advertising

CAYS one of Collier's Advertisers:

"Our trade-mark stands for the best of "materials, the best of workmanship, sat-"isfactory service to the buyer.

"We can not afford to have it mean less."

Strong, consistent advertising has made that trade-mark known. Honest methods of manufacture, the finest materials, sincere effort to turn out the best possible product, has established that trade-mark.

No amount of advertising can hold popularity for an unworthy commodity. The advertiser can not afford to have his trademark mean less than a guarantee of merit.

These are the kind of advertisers Collier's carries—and is glad to carry.

E. l. Patterson.

Manager Advertising Department



THIS truck has been operated on a rigid schedule since September 1, 1910. It has replaced four teams previously required to do the same amount of hauling. The four teams used to cost us \$20 a day. The one Packard truck costs us \$9.92 a day. Yawman & Erbe Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y.

**MOTOR TRUCKS** 

AFTER using one Packard truck six months the Yawman & Erbe Mfg. Co. bought another. Forty-three per cent of all sales of Packard trucks are additional trucks ordered by previous purchasers. Packard trucks are now used in 122 lines of trade and in 162 cities. All truck owners are extended Packard service by Packard dealers, the same as that provided for owners of Packard cars.

Packard Motor Car Company, Detroit









Shake Into Your Shoes Allen's Foot=Ease, the antiseptic powder for the feet. It relieves painful, lien, smarting, tender, nervollen, smarting takes the sting of instantly takes the sting of the age. Afort discovery of the age. Ease makes tight or new shoes easy. It is a certain relief for inving nails, perspiring, callous and I, aching feet. We have over 3h-testimonials. TRY IT TO-DAY, everywhere, 25c. Do not accept substitute. Sent by mail for 25c.

FREE TRIAL PACKAGE and by mail. Address.





CO.

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# Collier's

# The National Weekly



P. F. COLLIER & SON, Publishers
Robert J. Collier, 416-430 West Thirteenth Street

NEW YORK

June 10, 1911

#### Telephones in the Mexican War

HE JAPANESE in their advance toward Mukden used field telephones with brilliant effectiveness. An equipment, consisting of the necessary instruments and big reels of wire something like hose carts, is now carried in the American army, so that there can always be direct communication in the field. Obviously, in modern battles where the range of the fire is so great and the commanding officer plans the battle as he would play chess, this idea is of enormous aid. In Mexico a unique feature has been added to the rôle of this instrument in that the opposing generals were connected by telephone. They were furnished with service through an exchange of five thousand subscribers during the course of the battle at Juarez, Madero and Navarro signing contracts at the regular rental rate and being listed on the records as regular subscribers. They directed many of the maneuvers by telephone, by recourse to "information," to furnish them the numbers at the various Juarez addresses. The officers were able to submit their reports by telephone during the course of this battle by the simple means of breaking down a door or battering in a window. It was toward the close of the battle that General Madero called up his antagonist and demanded the surrender of the town. Again, when Navarro's life was threatened by the excited Revolutionists, Madero used the telephone to give strict orders to protect the opposing general. It was through the telephone, also, that a temporary armistice to take care of the dead and wounded was arranged. The telephone company records show that Madero used the instrument one hundred and sixteen times, to seventy-four for NAVARRO. The instruments in Juarez were handled for the combatants in the same manner as a private wire, but Collier's has no knowledge about what happened when the operator reported "Busy," or "They don't answer.

#### The Man on the Spot

THE MEXICAN REBELS under FIGUEROA were attacking Iguala, a little city of twelve thousand people in the State of Guerrero. They had penetrated to the central plaza and cornered the small garrison of Federals in the cuartel and in the towers of the cathedral. The staccato notes of the Winchesters and the shrill crescendo of the Mausers were broken by the dull diapason of dynamite bombs, and then —we quote from the special correspondence of the "Mexican Herald":

Amid all the sounds of the battle, the plaintive cries of the wounded, the hoarse epithets of the combatants, and the agonizing screams of wounded horses, there rang one sweet, clear note that seemed almost more than earthly. It came from the repeated striking of the steel-shod bullets on the silver bells of the cathedral. In long, rippling waves of sound it rolled out over the doomed city, and many a rebel, holding his rifle in one hand, made the sign of the cross with the other and muttered a brief prayer for the repose of the soul that might leave his body he knew not how soon.

Here is an incident which a writer of fiction, who had never been in Mexico or in a battle, might never think of in a thousand years. One of the fascinations of the reporter's work is that he continually stumbles on—picks out of the air, as it were, without effort—things humorous, tragic, dramatic, which some unseen and universal genius seems to be creating for him. At least, there are such happy reporters, and congratulations are due to our neighbor on having one of them.

#### A Solar Plexus

THE PRICES OF STEEL BARS, steel billets, beams—every form of steel, except rails—are lower than at any other time during the past five years. Steel rails alone continue to sell at the same price that was fixed by the trust ten years ago. Why the exception? Whoever thinks out the reason for himself will have put his finger on the crux of the whole railroad situation. Other forms of steel are bought by men who have no other interest to serve than their own, and no purpose other than to take advantage of dull times and get their goods of the lowest possible prices; steel rails are bought by the men who run the railroads, who are the same men that run the Steel Corporation, and they are more interested in the prosperity of the steel company than of the railroads.

#### Changes

THE ANCIENTS used to sacrifice to the god of flies, to mitigate the troubles which he caused. Nowadays ordinary persons merely kill the pests, but extraordinary persons drain or clean or doctor the places in which the eggs are laid.

#### More Freedom

UR STATEMENT that C. W. MILLER, one of the founders of the League for Medical Freedom, has worked against pure food and pure drugs has been challenged. Those who care to study the records of the Iowa Legislature can obtain the information. In 1909 a bill to strengthen the pure food law was passed by a vote of 72 to 2. MILLER was reported as absent or not voting. Another bill, in the same year, to strengthen the law, passed by 70 to 0. Among those absent or not voting was MILLER. The votes on other bills show that he was present when these laws were passed. In 1911 he voted against a pure food bill, which passed by 66 to 7. In 1907 an act to prevent adulteration, misbranding, and imitation was passed by 67 to 18. MILLER was recorded as absent or not voting, although the record again shows that he was present on that day. In the same year he voted against an act to safeguard the public health by regulating the sale of patent and proprietary medicines. He voted in the same year against a bill to prevent the throwing or depositing of medicines, as samples or otherwise, in private or public places, the bill passing by 67 to 11. In 1909 he voted against a bill to strengthen the law relating to the sale of poison, the bill passing by a vote of 71 to 5. The records show that he opposed bills requiring the use of pure cream, clean fruit, and sound nuts in ice cream. The bill against sample packages of medicines left on porches and in yards was largely caused by the deaths of children. The League for Medical Freedom announces officially that it made Miller one of its directors because of his record in the Iowa Legislature.

#### Habit

AN ENGLISHMAN is usually tenacious of custom. A member of the Consular Service, stationed on a remote island, where ships touch seldom, arranged to have the back numbers of the London "Times" come to him once a year. He was thus enabled to read the newspaper with his breakfast. On July 4, 1911, he will, if still at it, read the "Times" for July 4, 1910. He will be just as happy as if being up to date had one year's different meaning in the infinity of time.

#### Beyond Human Power?

PRESIDENT TAFT is the kind of a man who needs to have both sides of a question presented adequately to him in order to do his best work. If he had from the start been surrounded by an equal number of able men from the two great divisions of society, the Standpatters and the Liberals, he would have made a remarkably successful President. As we have already pointed out, his arbitration treaty, his self-control about Mexico, his reciprocity treaty, which is valuable in spite of being in some respects unsatisfactory, and his appointments of Messrs. Fisher and STIMSON, have done much to diminish the force of the opposition to him. That opposition is reasonable. It is based on courage and deep democratic philosophy. The only way for the President to meet it is to go further himself in the direction of popular sympathy and stiff opposition to illicit demands of special interests. We have one thing in mind which we fully realize would require very exceptional moral strength. We refer to the appointment of Louis D. Brandels to the next vacancy in the California. in the Cabinet. Mr. Brandeis has a power, definiteness, and originality in dealing with economic problems which deserves the name of genius. With him added to Messrs, Fisher and Stimson the President could not fail to realize the liberal or progressive side of every question which should arise. ABRAHAM LINCOLN used to make a point of reading especially those papers which criticized him severely, and he put into his Cabinet and kept there men who had been his active opponents. He selected for his great Secretary of War a lawyer who had once bitterly wounded his feelings.

#### The Reciprocity Agreement

ALTER SCOTT POINTED OUT that live eattle in Great Britain went by Saxon names; as ox, sheep, hog, calf; while the food was described in Norman-French, as beef, mutton, bacon, veal. The Saxon serfs tended the cattle and the Norman barons ate the meat. Mr. Lenroot of Wisconsin, arguing for amendments to the reciprocity agreement, observed:

The people do not cat cattle upon the hoof that are admitted free. They do eat beef, which will have a tariff of one and a quarter cents a pound. . . . Wheat is free, but . . . there will remain a tariff of fifty cents a barrel upon flour.

Our position has been from the beginning that the reciprocity bill should be passed, but also that it was very defective and should be

strengthened wherever it can be strengthened without being killed. The explanation, we believe, of the unfairness to the farmer is to be found largely in the personality, mind, and experience of Secretary KNOX. He is not a tariff reformer. He can not understand that in granting a concession to Canada we may be doing ourselves good. The idea of allowing Canada to send in manufactured articles without our securing a corresponding privilege for our manufactures would strike

#### **Land Values**

THESE WORDS were uttered by course of a speech in the Senate: THESE WORDS were uttered by the Hon. COE I. CRAWFORD in the

I say the farmer in Iowa who owns 160 acres of land worth \$100 per acre could sell it, take the \$16,000, and buy 800 acres of land in Alberta—just five times the quantity he had before. . . . Is it not perfectly plain that the result will be a depression in the values of Iowa, Dakota, Minnesota, and Wisconsin land and a great boom for the Canadian farmer at the expense of the American farmer?

This is meant to be an argument against reciprocity. How long does Senator Crawford hope to maintain the price of Iowa land by artificial laws? Canada is not the only place where there is land just as good as Iowa's at one-fifth the price. The Iowa farmer can go to Texas or Virginia or South Carolina or Georgia, and do exactly the thing that Senator Crawford pictures. And he will do it. The slow shifting and gradual redistribution of population within the boundaries of the United States is one of the most interesting phenomena of our times. Its consequences are going to seem painful at first to some of the communities affected, but will be thoroughly wholesome in the end. The same movement is going to restore the South to its ante-bellum prosperity and prestige. Did Senator CRAWFORD or any patriotic citizen of Iowa ever pause to search his soul for the reason his State was the only one that suffered a net loss in population during the past decade? Now that the reckoning is near, the first instinct of the Standpatter mind is to pass some kind of a law-build a wall around the State, or forbid any man to sell his land at less than \$100 an acre. This country has for sixteen years been in the hands of a party whose tradition is to combat natural and economic laws with statutes.

#### **Immigration**

REPRESENTATIVE SULZER of New York, who usually represents Mr. Hearst on all public questions, is attempting to have Ellis Island investigated, and the Hearst papers have already begun a campaign of unbounded vilification of the very excellent Commissioner now in charge of the Immigration Bureau. That this is a good business policy for Mr. Hearst's property interests we do not question. Also it is very easy to play on human sympathies if one cares to do so without conscience. Take the individual immigrant, put him in the limelight, and dramatize his unhappiness if he is sent back, and you have a human-interest story ready made. We doubt, however, whether the plea for free immigration and looser inspection, which lies under all this rhetoric, will have the sympathy of the American people. known that the commission which has been studying immigration favors stricter methods. If Messrs. Sulzer and Hearst foam at the mouth over the gentle powers which lie in the hands of Mr. WILLIAMS and his associates, what would they do if they considered the firmness with which Canada selects the immigrants she chooses to admit?

#### **Business and Morals**

THIS EDITORIAL is not paid for, a fact which we announce in advance in order to save to our readers a few sarcastic post-cards and a number of two-cent stamps. It is written because one good example is worth more than a hundred complaints. The Francis H. Leggett wholesale grocery firm is among those manufacturers and sellers of food products who believe in keeping ahead of the law, not behind it, and it expresses its views in a most interesting series of announcements. appealed to the club women of the country to use their power (which in a matter of this kind is vast) toward strengthening the upward movement in food manufacture. It has printed articles by Dr. Wiley and other "The Premier Enquirer," as the Leggett monthly well-known men. publication is called, goes even into such matters as a National Department of Health-indeed, into all aspects of the great central questionand treats them all with searching intelligence and thorough information. It has published, from its own expert, Mr. Alfred W. McCann, some very remarkable essays on the reasons for seeking the best quality in food. For instance, take this answer to the woman who says prunes at ten cents a pound are good enough for her, so why pay fifteen

She does not stop to think that in the ten-cent prune she is getting one hundred runes to the pound, whereas in the fifteen-cent prune she is getting about forty-five prunes to the pound. For ten cents she gets one hundred wooden pits and one hundred skins. For fifteen cents she gets forty-five wooden pits only and but forty-five skins, and if she goes to the trouble to make the investigation for herself, she will find that in purchasing the better prune at fifteen cents she will have about as much actual fruit as she would get in two pounds of the ten-cent article.

Of course, as the public becomes educated, the task of the highest grade merchant becomes easier. "The big successes of the future," says one of the Leggett advertisements, "in the grocery business, will be under the banners of pure food." The firm publishes a piece of fiction in which it makes a son say to his father: "I'd rather be a good grocer than president of the Union Pacific.'

#### Why

YOME PERSONS WONDER why directorships in railways are sought after in New Hampshire. The present situation grew out of the antipass law. The favors are now restricted, but there are so many subordinate corporations in the B. & M. system that the number of persons who can ride free around the State is still considerable. Hence the advantage, to a loyal supporter like Mr. FOWLER of the Manchester "Union," of being made a director. One State Senator, holding one of these honorary positions, is said to do about \$500 worth of traveling per year.

Mr. PILLSBURY of the "Union," by the way, has written to us indignantly, not saying very much that we can discover. What he does say about Mr. Fowler, General Streeter, his own activities, and the "Union's" news treatment of the famous House of Mirth affair at the Rockingham Hotel is not convincing, so we leave him to take up those topics, if he chooses, in his paper. One thing in his letter that did have a little interest was the following:

Your estimate of Mr. Stevens's course in the last Legislature is also "incorrect and untrue," as I had opportunity as a member to know. It is a matter of record that he undertook to do things that no man with a high sense of honor would undertake. If his conduct in those respects stamps him as "the type of a man who should be valued by" the new movement in American public life, that movement will be short-lived with the people.

This opinion appears to us narrow-minded. The record of the Democrats, as well as of the Republicans, in the New Hampshire House of Representatives strikes us as admirable to a rather extraordinary degree.

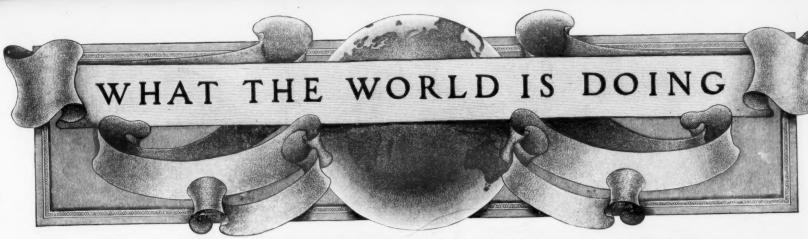
And, by the way, before we forget it, is Mr. Pillsbury proud of the amount of assistance the "Union" has given to Governor Bass in his effort to secure a good public utility commission—the most difficult task with which he has been confronted since the passage of his legislative program? The "Union" doubtless understands that the Governor's council contains three Standpatters to two Progressives, and doubtless knows also on which side its influence has been really cast.

#### Mormonism in "McClure's" Magazine

YOLLIER'S PUBLISHED on April 15 a letter from President / ROOSEVELT on Mormonism and in the same issue an article by Mr. Isaac Russell on the same subject. Mr. Roosevelt referred especially to one of the four magazines which have recently discussed Mormons, without naming it. It happened that, in the make-up of our page, headings from "McClure's" were used in such juxtaposition to Mr. Roose-VELT'S letter that many readers naturally assumed that the Colonel's special reference was to that periodical. It was another magazine which accused Colonel Roosevelt of a political deal and thereby called forth his indignation. The caption, "Dead Apostles Pictured as Alive," was brought about by an ambiguity of language, and was undeserved. To do an injustice to "McClure's," however unwittingly, would be especially distasteful to us, as we look upon that magazine not only as a great asset of the American people, but as the original leader in the kind of public-spirited magazine effort which has so rapidly increased in the last few years. Certain questions which arose between Mr. Russell and Mr. Hendrick, the author of the "McClure" article, are very difficult to settle absolutely. With Mr. Russell's general conviction that the Mormon leaders wish to get away from the polygamy issue as rapidly as they can-and, considering their difficulties, are making satisfactory progress—we are in sympathy, although we do think some of the apostles referred to have not been quite as monogamous as they allege. We share his view that certain details given without explanation do not fairly represent the morals or point of view of the present Mormon people. In our opinion, on several ecific points on which he challenged Mr. HENDRICK's accuracy, Mr. Hendrick was entirely correct. We feel that a man of Mr. Russell's standing, integrity, and devotion to good causes ought to have the full use of our columns, but also we feel it desirable to state emphatically that our own view is that Mr. HENDRICK has been able to show that his statement of facts has that literal accuracy for which "McClure's" noted and which indeed is necessary to the work of any magazine which is to do successfully the kind of work for which that periodical is famous. As to the differences between Colonel ROOSEVELT and Mr. O'HIGGINS, the latter states his own side in this issue.

#### Polygamy

WHERE WE THINK the world at large frequently does some injustice to the Markov the large frequently does some injustice to the Mormon theology is in concluding that the doctrine of polygamy occupies a central position. When the Mormons state that they are faultless in this matter, they exaggerate, but so do their critics exaggerate when they make polygamy the heart of the religion. The Mormons need to acquire a practical, up-to-date view of the question, instead of their dogmatic religious view, which they yield but stubbornly. Polygamy was not an original doctrine of the Mormon faith. Those men who were converted to the religion, and started the church in the Eastern States before the exodus to Utah, made no profession of that doctrine. The original revelations in the church to the Book of Mormon did not suggest it. When it was first secretly introduced in Nauvoo, there was so much determined opposition to it that there was a schism in the church. More and more the intelligent Mormons realize that if their creed is to prosper it must be through the genuine abandonment of polygamy.



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A PICTORIAL RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS



The Battleship Wyoming, the United States Navy's Newest Peacemaker

The launching of the American battleship Wyoming gives the navy its sixth dreadnought. By next fall there will be in the Atlantic fleet one division — four ships of this type, altogether mounting forty 12-inch guns — a small navy in itself. The Wyoming, launched in Philadelphia, is the sister ship of the Arkansas, now being completed across the Delaware at Camden, New Jersey. Each of these ships carries an armament of twelve 12-inch guns, with twenty-one 5-inch guns as an antidote against pleted across the Delaware at Camden, New Jersey. Each of these ships carries an armament of twelve 12-inch guns, with twenty-one 5-inch guns as an antidote against pleted across the Delaware at Camden, New Jersey. Each of these ships carries an armament of twelve 12-inch guns, with twenty-one 5-inch guns as an antidote against pleted across the Delaware at Camden, New Jersey. Each of these ships carries an armament of twelve 12-inch guns, with twenty-one 5-inch guns as an antidote against pleted across the Delaware at Camden, New Jersey. Each of these ships carries an armament of twelve 12-inch guns, with twenty-one 5-inch guns as an antidote against pleted across the Delaware at Camden, New Jersey. Each of these ships carries an armament of twelve 12-inch guns, with twenty-one 5-inch guns as an antidote against pleted across the Delaware at Camden, New Jersey. Each of these ships carries an armament of twelve 12-inch guns, with twenty-one 5-inch guns are across the Delaware at Camden, New Jersey. Each of these ships carries an armament of twelve 12-inch guns, with twenty-one 5-inch guns are across the Delaware at Camden, New Jersey. 

# WHAT THE WORLD IS DOING

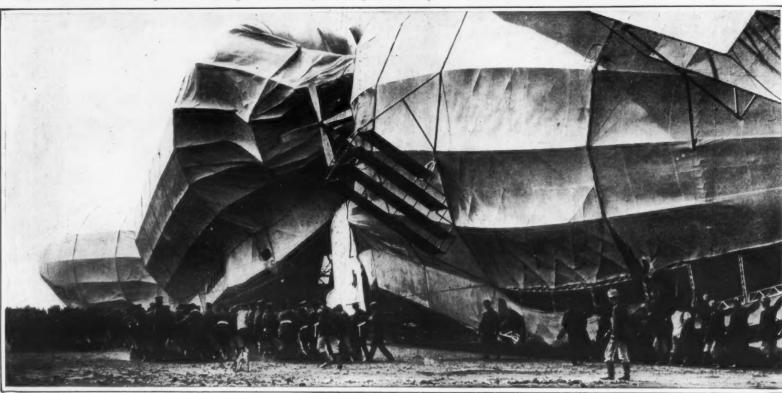


Dreamland, Coney Island, before the three-million-dollar fire



The Ruins of the Fire Which Burned Over Ten Acres of New York's Ocean Playground at Coney Island

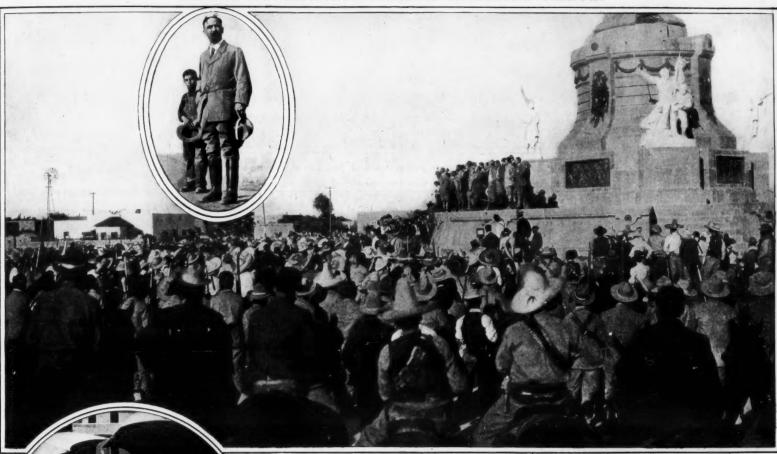
The fire which started early on the morning of May 27 destroyed two and a quarter million dollars' worth of buildings and equipment in Dreamland itself and over one million dollars' worth of property to the east and west of this big section. In the ruins were scores of bodies of dead animals which had been connected with animal shows; several that had escaped from their cages were shot by their keepers and the police. Six incubator babies were rescued from the flames by the nurses



The Wreck of Count Zeppelin's Newest Dirigible

After a career of six weeks, the dirigible passenger balloon, The Deutschland, was wrecked on May 16 at Duesseldorf, Rhenish Prussia. The balloon had just been taken from the hangar, and the eight passengers had mounted to the cabin, when a gale of wind struck the airship and drove her against the wall of the shed

#### RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS



Madero making his farewell address to his soldiers

Madero making his farewell address to his soldiers

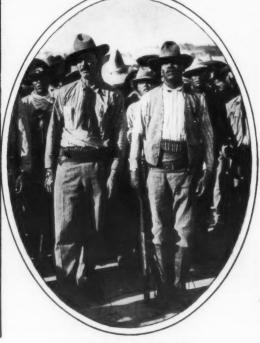
ON Saturday, May 20, Francisco I. Madero bade farewell to his soldiers and told them of his plans for the future. The Insurrecto Army of the North, which comprised the troops for the most part enlisted from the State of Chihuahua, has been redistributed, and only 500 men in Col. José Blanco's command will be left as a guard at Juarez. The main body of Insurrectos will remain at Casas Grandes, 150 miles south of Juarez. Madero's farewell to his soldiers was an impressive sight. On all sides were the blackened walls which had been pierced by the destructive fire of the Federals and Insurrectos. Madero proceeded from his headquarters accompanied by his cabinet, and ascended the steps of the monument of Benito Juarez, where he was hailed with continued cheers of "Long live the Liberator of Mexico!" Among the soldiers was a twelve-year-old boy who, it is said, has been in eleven battles. Madero's closing words were: "Soldiers, good-by. You have fought bravely. See that in your homes, and in the peaceful pursuits with your fellow citizens, you are as brave and loyal as you have been in the war with me"



Americans attached to Orozco's con



Leaving the Scene of Their Triumph
The departure of 1,500 troops from Juarez to join the main body at Casas Grandes

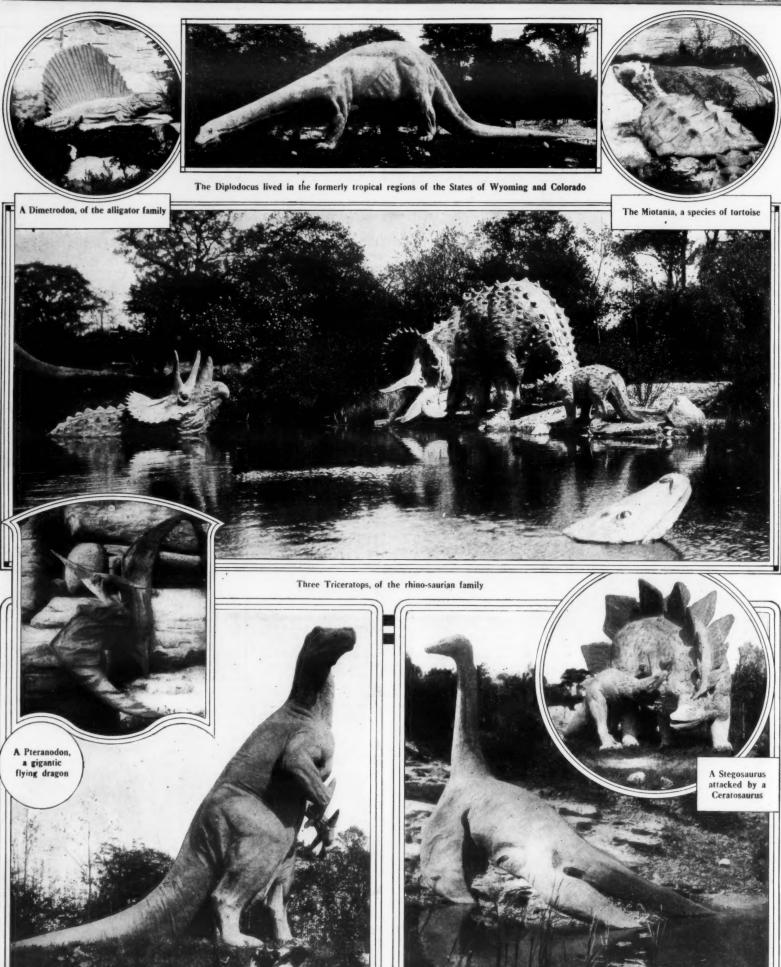


General Orozco and Colonel Villa They command the Insurrectos at Casas Grandes

The Breaking Up of Madero's Army at Juarez

The only women seen in tears at the parting

# WHAT THE WORLD IS DOING

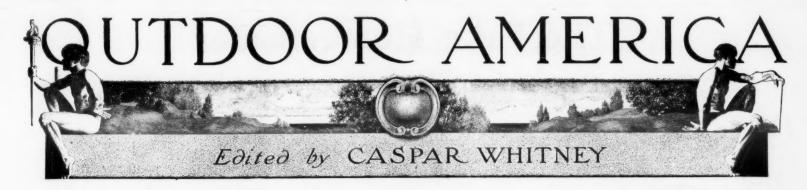


The Iguanodon, whose habitat was in Europe

The Plesiosaurus was a water reptile somewhat resembling a seal

# Reproductions of Mammoth Beasts of Prehistoric Ages in Hagenbeck's Zoological Park, Hamburg, Germany

These stone reproductions were carved by the sculptor Pallenberg, and every means was employed to insure a conscientious and minute study of the images on stones and the bones of these animals in all the museums. Exact measurements and models of all of them were passed upon by authorities on paleontology. All of these animals flourished in ages which are now only approximately fixed by scientists in terms of geological periods. A comparison of the size of these models with the surrounding objects is the only way their immense size can be appreciated. The exhibit has proved of great interest to students of zoology and geology



# Polo, the Best Game in the World

It Requires a Quick, Accurate Eye, Courage, Daring, and Perfect Horsemanship

AR was the first game, and it was always accounted the best until these latter days, when General Sherman pronounced it Hell. The reason for its popularity was probably an evolutionary one. It tested the fitness of communities to survive more thoroughly than other tests. But since war has passed out of the category of sports, the title of "The Best Game in the World" has fallen to polo.

Polo is, of course, far short of being war, but it offers a closer parallel than other games. It has the intensity

The best polo

closer parallel than other games. It has the intensity of football with an even larger element of danger. It has the speed of racing. It is played by hitting a ball which requires the coordination of hand and eye, as in golf, tennis, or base ball. Since the players are mounted, it requires horsemanship. Moreover, like all games played by teams, it is constantly calling

played by teams, it is constantly calling for strategy, general-ship, and discipline. There are three things which will attract a crowd and make a spectacle—

There are three things which will attract a crowd and make a spectacle—speed, skill, and the element of danger. In polo, as in no other game, we have all three. And this is why, in the old days when the polo championships were decided at Prospect Park, the crowds poured into Brooklyn. Sometimes they numbered fifty or sixty thousand. This is why the crowds pour out to-day to see the troopers play at Van Cortlandt Park, why in England. France, and India a multitude gathers wherever a high-class match is to be played. And this is also the reason why the rapidly growing popularity of the game should not surprise us. For ours is a nation which loves not only golf, lawn tennis, and the games of pure skill, but the warmer-blooded games of baseball, football, and boxing also. And the claim of polo for the approval of the nation at large is based on the fact that perhaps more than any other game it tends to cultivate those qualities which in times of peace keep a people sound and vital and best fitted to survive.

Thirty-five years ago polo was unknown in America. To-day there are forty clubs registering nearly six hundred players, enrolled as members of the American Polo Association. There are thirty-two United States Army clubs which are honorary members. Unconnected with the association chiefly in Colorado, California, and Canada there are about fifteen more, making a total of nearly one hundred polo playing organizations on the North American continent. Moreover, the international cup which went to England in 1886 is again in America; and the champion Meadow Brook team, which captured it in the summer of 1909 at Hurlingham, is rated by experts as the best polo team the world has ever seen. Last year England failed to challenge for the cup, but the British team now in America was chosen with great care, and is supposed to be the strongest four that it is possible to select from the ranks of British players. The forthcoming contests, to be held at the Meadow Brook Club on Long Island, May 31, June 3 and 7, promise the

ever played.

The importance already attaching to American polo may be further suggested by the measure of the dollars invested in it. The pony census of the Polo Association indicates that there are in use to-day, exclusive of army mounts, 2,000 polo ponies, of a gross value of \$1,000,000. Sixty-five polo fields, exclusive of those used by army teams, represent an investment not far from \$500,000. The maintenance of the ponies

By DAVID GRAY







A team from northern India-the home of pole



Limbering up the ponies before a match

Limbering up the ponies before a match used in civilian polo alone is an annual charge of not less than \$350,000. For match ponies of the highest type more is paid than for horses of any other description, excepting only race horses. They find a ready market at from \$1,500 to \$3,000, and are hard to get at any price. Exceptional ponies have been known to fetch even more. Mr. Harry Payne Whitney's stable of twenty match ponies could not be duplicated for \$50,000. The increasing demand has likewise raised the price of ponies of the second class. Good-looking, handy cow horses without notable speed, which twenty years ago sold for from \$50 to \$75 on the ranch, to-day bring from \$500 to \$800 in the eastern markets.

As the best ponies are fabulously expensive, so the best polo fields are costly affairs. In order to have a field quickly dry after rain, it must be thoroughly

underdrained. In order to keep the turf green in periods of drought and to lay dust, it should be piped for watering. The grading and smoothing of a field nine hundred feet long by four hundred and lifty feet wide to the perfection of a lawn is a serious undertaking. From eight to ten thousand dollars, exclusive of the cost of the land, is not an excessive price for such a playground. The charge for maintaining it is proportionally heavy, as rolling, watering, mowing, top-soiling, and manuring are ever present necessities. However, neither \$2.500 ponies nor \$10.000 fields are essentials

ever, neither \$2.500 ponies nor \$10,000 fields are essentials of polo. For international match play they are essential just as Herreshoff ninety-footers are required for international yacht races, but thousands of yachtsmen sail in inexpensive craft and hundreds of polo players play the game in an inex pensive way. Moreover, cheap ponies are not necesnies are not neces-sarily inferior ones. If ponies are "home made" they may be good as well as

changing ponies.

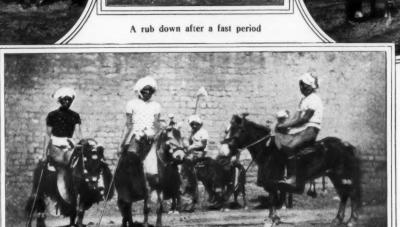
On their condion often depends the winning of a match money rather than the time, patience, and skill which are required in making polo horses, but any man who possesses a fair degree of horsemanship can make his own ponies. The \$800 pony on Long Island rarely costs the dealer more than \$150 in the rough, as suitable four-year-old horses can be bought in all the great Western markets for from one to two hundred dollars, and usually for less. And it is always possible that a fiftythe winning of a match

Changing ponies-On their condi-tion often depends

old horses can be bought in all the great Western markets for from one to two hundred dollars, and usually for less. And it is always possible that a fifty-dollar pony with right handling may become a thousand-dollar one. Two ponies are enough to keep any man well exercised three times a week if he does not play important matches, and if he makes them himself they ought not to cost him more than two hundred and fifty dollars apiece, and possibly less.

As for the home-made polo field, any smooth pasture lot will do to begin on. While to obtain perfection is highly expensive, a serviceable ground may be economically obtained by a few days' rolling with a road roller. Elaborate stabling is of course unnecessary. By running a polo stable cooperatively, ponies should be properly fed and decently cared for at a cost not exceeding seventy cents a day. This figure, however, is too low for the great seaboard cities of the North, where forage is thirty per cent higher than in Western towns. Mallets cost from two dollars upward, but they can be made at home for much less and in some respects more satisfactorily. The local planing mill will turn the heads out of seasoned apple wood for a few cents apiece. Malacca canes can be purchased for from twenty-five to fifty cents, and any handy boy can make and leatherbind the handle.

With five hundred dollars' investment for ponies, fifty for saddle, bridle, and horse clothing: a hundred dollars for three months' stabling, and twenty-five dollars assessment for the rent and care of a field on the basis of a club membership of ten, satisfactory sport can be assured. And this is actually less, barring the cost of ponies, than many men spend at golf. While it is pleasant to have the money to buy the best horses, mallets, and grounds ready made, it must be remembered that one of the great ends of sport is to teach self-reliance. The man who makes his own equipment is really more in the spirit of the game than he who buys it, just as the man who sails his own yacht or rides his own s



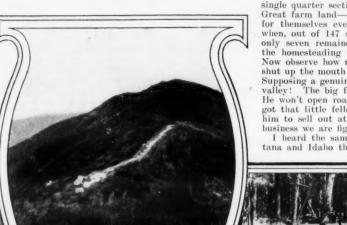
# The Fake Homesteader

While Politicians and the Interests Rage, the Forest Ranger Guards the Timber and the Rights of the Homesteader

PROPHET is not without honor save in his own country." Ask the average American about the Canadian Northwest Mounted Police, and he tells you enthusiastic yarns about the finest troopers the Western frontier has ever known. Ask him about the United States Forest Rangers, and the chances are his face goes blank; or else he refers to some vague charge a Senator made last year about the rangers interfering with a poor homesteader. What he does not know is that the poor homesteader is one of many dummies acting for the big interests at \$300 per, to get timber limits worth from \$25,000 to \$40,000 a section, and that the Senator is acting for those interests, and that the United States ranger, without the authority which the mounted policeman has to back him up, is constantly fighting not only forest fires but timber pirates. To see forest rangers away from the reverberating PROPHET is not without honor save in his own

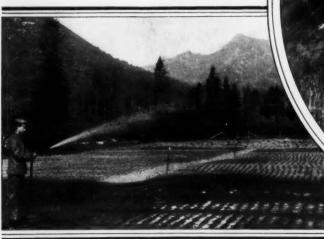
To see forest rangers away from the reverberating eloquence of friends and foes you must go out on the

By AGNES C. LAUT



the big lumber fellows for a few hundred dollars what was worth all the way from \$20,000 to \$40,000 in a single quarter section. Look at the size of those trees! Great farm land—isn't it? If they had kept the land for themselves even, we could not have objected; but when, out of 147 so-called homesteaders in one region, only seven remained, we had a pretty good idea that the homesteading was done for the man who bought. Now observe how many of these homesteads lie! They shut up the mouth of the valley like a cork in a bottle. Supposing a genuine homesteader goes in higher up this valley! The big fellow owns the mouth of the valley. He won't open roads. He won't vote for schools. He's got that little fellow fairly bottled up and can compel him to sell out at any low price. That is the sort of business we are fighting out here."

I heard the same story of southern Idaho. In Montana and Idaho the poor homesteader outcry is chiefly



A Tree Nursery in the Wasatch Planting Station, Utah

One of the great problems is to reforest the arid regions. It is frequently said by enemies of the Forestry Service that the rangers do not plant trees. From this station, millions of little trees are One of the great problems is to reforest the arid regions. It is frequently said by enemies of the Forestry Service that the rangers do not plant trees. From this station, millions of little trees are sent out yearly. The period of excessive destruction, which the American forests have passed through in the last thirty years, has brought the country face to face with the problem, which is now being solved, of providing for a timber supply for the future The San Dimas Fire-Break

This break in the San Gabriel National Forest, California, is six miles long. It is for this sort of work that the southern counties in California voluntarily donate funds to untarily donate funds to the Forest Service at Los Angeles. Where water is a desperate need men are handing over funds for growing forests. This is, perhaps, the best answer to the theoretical argu-ment that forests do not conserve the water-sheds

The Waste on Public Domain Outside the National Forests

Forest fires have burned up as much timber as the ax has cut. It is estimated that the damage done to the forest each year in this way amounts to fully \$50,000,000. The amount of timber left in the woods under wasteful methods of lumbering is probably as much as that which goes to the market. Not only is there a direct timber waste, but the slash lying about becomes as dry as tinder and makes food for forest flames which sweep over the land sooner or later

timber line and see the work for yourself. In Colorado you travel up and up and up till the engine stops for breath at the top of a mountain—Corona, 11,600 feet above everywhere. Then the train sets off down hill on the other side of the Divide, and just where you come down from cloud-line to the region of the lodge-pole pine and spruce, a tiny log-cabin appears in the lap of some upper mountain valley. While the train takes a drink at the water tank, you get off to be met by a man in a Norfolk suit of sage-brush green. He is the ranger; and the first thing that surprises you is—he is not Eastern at all, but Western. As a matter of fact, when you come to investigate, you find that nine out of ten of the Forest Service are Western men.

#### Taking It Out on the Rangers

Taking It Out on the Rangers

A RIDE or a walk—in Idaho and Oregon, it will be two days' stage driving—and you come to the ranger's cabin, a raw little log affair, where moss is supposed to chink up the holes. For years the rangers have been asking the Government at Washington to let them have a little farm area round their cabins so they can bring their families in and settle down and lessen the expense of living by raising their own truck. Why have not they been granted this? Because somebody has been taking a little spite out of somebody else, and the recommendations for granting this right go round and round the red-tape circle of departments without arriving anywhere, like the three snakes swallowing each other in a circle.

Other bigger surprises wait you on this ride to the ranger's home. You have been told so often that the national forests lock the timber up from public use; yet here, everywhere, are sawmills puff-puffing, and piles of logs with the United States stamp on them, and heaps of brush, that would act as a fire trap, gathered to be burned the first snowfall. The timber is not being locked away. It is being used—used properly. Here is a forest floor like a park, no stumps higher than eighteen inches, every rotted and diseased tree taken out, not a foot of waste! On the other side of the trail is public domain, and here stand stumps three feet high, timber slashings lie in a criss-cross of dead trees and brush all ready with ideal conditions for a forest fire. Across the gully on a mountain slope is more public domain. Up this the lie in a criss-cross of dead trees and brush all ready with ideal conditions for a forest fire. Across the gully on a mountain slope is more public domain. Up this the fire has run in a hurricane of flame, destroying in two days half a million dollars' worth of timber. "And the waste is not the worst of it," explains the ranger as we jog our ponies to a trot. "The fire burns up the seed. Then the spring rains wash the soil down to bare rock. At this altitude growth is very slow. It will be 100 years before a deforested area in this dry country is the same again."
"Do you have homesteads in the national forests?" I

the same again."
"Do you have homesteads in the national forests?" I

asked, thinking of the wild howl in Congress about the

asked, thinking of the wild how in Congress about the evicted homesteader.

"There is one," said the ranger, pointing to a loghouse we were passing. "Wherever there is agricultural land it is surveyed and thrown open to homestead. In Colorado 60,000 acres were homesteaded in 1909. Probably 1,000,000 acres altogether will be taken for farms in the national forests of Colorado. No bona fide homesteader is thrown down."

"How about timber?" I asked, thinking of Judge Hanford's address before the Alaska Exposition about settlers being fined for taking a single stick of wood. "Can they have all the timber they need for personal use free?"

"Yes, all they need, all that miners need, that churches need and schools up to a certain figure free; but they can't cut timber off the national forests free to sell it for profit. If they go into the timber business they have to pay for it"

for profit. If they go into the timber business they have to pay for it."

"Who gets the revenue? The State or Washington?"

"The State. The expenses are deducted and the remainder handed back for use in the county where the timber was cut."

mainder handed back for use in the county where the timber was cut."

"Then there is no drawing away of revenue to Washington from the Western States?"

"Only for expenses, and that is made up a thousandfold by the fire protection. This county alone gets \$4,000 this year for its roads and schools."

"Where is the cut timber used? Does it go East or West?" I was thinking of the charge so often made that the East, having wasted its forests, had seized those of the West.

the West.
"It stays right here. Every stick cut in Colorado is

I afterward found the same true of every national forest except in Washington and Idaho, where, be of small local market, shingles are exported East.

#### The Kick About the Poor Homesteader

The Kick About the Poor Homesteader

WHAT does all this outery about the poor homesteader mean?" I shall not give the Colorado
man's reply to that question. I shall give the answers
of the Washington ranger and of a Montana supervisor.
The Washington man drew out some photographs. They
showed tiny cabins on a cleared slanting stone patch in
the midst of a dense forest.

"Does that look like farm land to you?" he asked.

"Not unless you farm on the perpendicular out here;
but it ought to be a good skid or shoot for logs."

"Exactly! If they sat down on these bush tracks and
tried to farm them, we could not object, though they
might slide plumb down; but they don't! They used to
sit down on these little patches of clearing for fourteen
months (the term now, five years), then sell out to

from the small mill man. The big mining companies send the small mill man in to homestead 160 acres. On this he sets up his mill and begins diligently cutting, not on his own homestead, but on the public domain, for the big companies. The companies actually had a clause inserted in the contract declaring they would not be responsible for consequences. All the same, when the public domain was taken into the national forests, the rangers went after that kind of theft—"timber trespass" is, I believe, the polite name for it; and rather than have the cases tested in court, the mining companies paid down their quarter million dollars; but they set a trick to work that every ranger knows—"a back fire"; and that back fire was a demand ostensibly from the people that this, that, and the other section of national forest should be put back in the public domain.

The Genuine Homesteader's Views

#### The Genuine Homesteader's Views

WHEN the press began to voice that demand, the genuine homesteader took alarm and got busy. He filed petitions to the Washington Government, with the names of every settler in his county, for the national forests to be left unchanged, or, if changed, then enlarged to include more of Idaho and Montana. I have copies of hundreds of such petitions; and I have the answer of Senator Heyburn declaring he will take no part in forwarding the wishes of the petitioners.

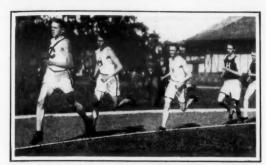
"United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

"United States Senate, Washington, D. C.
"July 27, 1909.

"Mr. John Heath, Lago, Idaho.
"Dear Sir—I am in receipt of a petition to which is attached the names of yourself and others asking me to use my best endeavors to have certain territory annexed to the forest reserves. You say you are actual settlers and land-owners, and stock-raisers of cattle, sheep, and horses. Of course you can not be settlers upon the forest reserves. I assume that you are settlers upon the land that you desire attached to the Forest Reserve, and that you desire to be transferred from the participation in self-government to that of limited citizenship and desire to waive your rights under the law and accept in lieu thereof the privilege that may be granted or withheld. I can not assist any of the people of Idaho in making such a transfer. I desire that every acre of Idaho shall be subject to the laws of the State of Idaho, and that those who live upon the lands in Idaho shall be citizens thereof, paying taxes and receiving blessings from the Government as other men, women, and children. I can not accede to your request to favor the creation of other forest reserves in Idaho. What you need up in that part of the State is thicker settlement and larger cooperation in the making of communities and community life. I know that railroads are being (Concluded on page 29)

# The New Intercollegiate Athletic Champions

0 u t d o o r



T. S. Berna of Cornell winning the two-mile race in 9.25 1-5, establishing new intercollegiate and American records

Since 1895 there has not been an athletic meeting with such brilliant performance as this year's intercollegiates, when one world's record and five intercollegiate records were broken

THE championship for 1911 was won by the Cornell team at Cambridge May 27, with 301-2 points; Yale, second, 241-2; Michigan, third, 24; Pennsylvania, fourth, 182-3; Dartmouth, 9; Princeton, 8; Harvard, 6; Amherst, 5; Columbia, 5. • ① On the same day at Ithaca, Cornell defeated Harvard in Varsity and Freshman boat races, beat Yale in a 14-inning baseball game, and won the American Henley Regatta junior collegiate eight-oar event



D. B. Young of Amherst, the winner of 440-yard dash in 48 4-5 seconds, equaling the intercollegiate record



Babcock of Columbia, winner of pole vault at 12 ft. 8 3-8 inches, a new inter-collegiate record



Jones of Cornell made a world's amateur record of 4 min. 15 2-5 secs.



R. C. Craig of Michigan winning the 220-yard dash in 21 1-5 seconds, a performance only equaled by Wefers fifteen years ago, and by Craig himself in one of last year's trial heats at Franklin Field. He also won the 100-yard dash in 9 4-5 seconds—in both instances equaling the intercollegiate records. Behind his left elbow is Ford of Cornell, who won second place. On his right is Cook of Princeton, who was third



C. A. Chisholm of Yale, winner of the high and low hur-



Horner of Michigan won the shot put with a distance of 46 feet

# Work Horse Parades

A Movement which is Helping to Improve the Horses and to Add to the Owners' Profits

ORK horse parades, the first of which was held in this country at Boston eight years ago, have now become quite general in our large cities. New York was next in line in 1906, and the first parade of the Pennsylvania Work Horse Parade Association of Philadelphia took place in 1907. Buffalo, Detroit, Minneapolis, and other cities have given parades. Chicago held its first successful parade last year, and San Francisco, at the other edge of the continent, has held two parades which were remarkably successful. In Canada the Toronto work horse parade dates back for several years.

Now that the work horse is being relieved by electricity and the automobile truck of much of his most arduous labor, the opportunity is at hand for those who love the equine race—and its friends are still many and faithful—to render his lot still happier and to better the conditions under which he works. The only trouble lies in the fact that there are so many different ways of

#### By ALFRED STODDART

In this country conditions are different. We have comparatively few well-bred heavy draft horses, and, on the other hand, there are so many horses of other classifications engaged in various lines of industry in our large cities that it was found necessary to broaden the scope of the parades here. Then, too, work horse parades in this country have been very generally promoted by humane societies, either directly or indirectly, and consequently they have been largely dominated by the humane idea. Thus we find in most parades that great importance is attached to the old-horse class, a competition based upon general conditions considering length of service.

This was made a feature of the Boston parade, upon

This was made a feature of the Boston parade, upon which all our other work horse parades have been modeled more or less faithfully. It may be well to give credit here to the promoters of the Boston event, headed by Mr. Henry C. Merwin, for the tireless enthusiasm and unfailing courtesy which they have shown in aiding the organ-

terra incognita to most people, the Boston organization soon became the target for a fusilade of inquiries of every sort from equine sympathizers in other cities, to whom the general idea of a work horse parade appealed very strongly, but who did not know how to go about organizing one. To all of these the Boston Association returned courteous and helpful replies. They gave freely of the benefit which they derived from their own experience, and it is not putting the case too strongly to say that seventy-five per cent of the credit for work horse parades in America belongs rightfully to the Boston Work Horse Parade Association.

When it was no longer possible to advise all of the inquiring organizers individually, the Boston Association printed a pamphlet containing much of the information necessary for the management of these parades, and this, together with other literature, including its forms, blanks, etc., it has placed freely at the disposal of all who are interested in the subject. There has been some talk of the forming a National Work Horse Parade Association, but unless the Boston Association wishes to be relieved of its paternal responsibilities, which would seem, from the spirit in which they are discharged, to constitute a labor of love, there does not appear to be any crying necessity for such an organization.

Standardization of classes is one of the arguments advanced in favor of a National Association. It is doubtful, however, whether the classes could be standardized to advantage. As has been suggested, conditions vary in the different cities, and thus we find widely different features cropping out in different localities. In the first San Francisco parade, for instance, which was held in September, 1909, a ninety-six-horse team was a spectacular entry. Such an exhibit would be discouraged by any of the Eastern associations, but as a popular attraction no one could deny its value. Wider latitude is also given in some of the Western parades for display and advertisement, a matter which the Easte



An entry in the heavy-delivery-wagon class at Chicago

accomplishing these ends; and the field is such a wide one that many of these work horse parade associations, while they all have for their main object the betterment of work horse conditions, are working along widely different lines.

The idea of parades comes to us from England, where, however, the conditions under which they are held are very different from those which obtain here. The London Cart Horse Parade is just what its name implies, a parade of heavy cart horses such as are bred and used in England in great numbers. Many of them are pedigreed specimens of the Clydesdale and Shire breeds, the production of which is encouraged by wealthy amateurs and even by royalty. Thus the London parade is purely a competition in which the horses are judged on their points as they would be at a horse show.



A prize winner in the Philadelphia parade

izers of work horse parades in various parts of the country. Having achieved the first suc-cess in a field which was a



Boston entries waiting to be judged

or merchandise to be carried in the wagons, and also by limiting the number of entries from any one exhibitor. Every effort has been made in this connection, to put the poor horse owner on an equal basis with the wealthy one. Newness or quality of harness or vehicle is not considered, the only stipulation being that it shall be comfortable to the horse and adapted to the work in hand. The Pennsylvania Work Horse Parade Association, which manages the Philadelphia parade, is unusually well equipped so far as membership is concerned, being composed entirely of veterinarians, all of whom are closely affiliated with the Veterinary Department of the University of Pennsylvania. The recent untimely death of Dr. Leonard Pearson, who was dean of the last-named institution, and who was largely instrumental in organizing the Philadelphia parade, is a severe loss, not only to both of these undertakings, but to the veterinary profession generally. Dr. C. J. Marshall, who succeeds him, was actively interested with him in the work horse parade, and with him the cause of the laboring horse is in safe and willing hands.

It has been stated above that the humanitarian feature has predominated in work horse parades in this country, and it is a question whether, from a horseman's standpoint, it has not been given too much prominence. The thinking student of equine welfare, although he gives full credit to the humane societies for their noble work, will argue that the best way to improve the horse's condition is to improve the horse himself. In other words, by paying more attention to type and breeding, to educate horse users and the public generally, so that eventually a bet-

ter class of horses would be seen on our streets. It is an undeniable fact that a well-bred horse, of the type suited to the work he has to do, can accomplish a great deal more with far less discomfort to himself than a poorer individual, leaving care and kind treatment out of consideration. It is obvious, therefore, that a process of education, which would ultimately result in the elimination of undesirable specimens through the survival of the fittest, would benefit both horse and owner. This is the result which has been accomplished in comparatively few years agree the second of the survival of t the result which has been accomplished in comparatively few years among pleasure horses by the horse shows. Work horse parades will do as much, if properly managed, for the humbler working horse.

#### The Work Horse Versus the Motor Vehicle

AMONG other useful publications, the Boston Work Horse Parade Association has issued a valuable bulletin entitled "The Motor Wagon and the Work Horse," which presents the result of a careful investigation as to the probable effect that the machine will have upon equine labor. "The conclusion reached is," to quote the report, "that the motor can not compete with the horse in the short-haul delivery work and trucking of the city; but in the long-distance service of suburban and outlying delivery, the machines are more efficient and economical than horses can ever be."

One of the most valuable features introduced by the

than horses can ever be."

One of the most valuable features introduced by the Boston Work Horse Parade Association is the system of stable inspection, which has now been in operation for several years and which has proved most successful. Under this plan all stables which are entered for this

purpose are inspected several times a year by expert representatives of the association, who do not confine themselves to criticism, but who make such suggestions as may occur to them concerning the comfort and proper care of the horses. After each inspection a confidential report is made to the owner of the stable, and at the annual parade medals and other prizes are bestowed upon the owners of the best-kept stables, their foremen, or other employees. Ignorance is, after all, the first and most formidable foe the humane societies have to contend with, and in this connection the stable inspector may be compared to the bank examiner. It is his duty to point out errors and weak places in stable management, and thus increase the efficiency of the stable force as well as the welfare of its equine inmates.

Perhaps it would be well if Uncle Sam, through the Bureau of Animal Industry, would lend a hand to the work horse parades. All kinds of horses have increased in value tremendously during the last few years, and work horses have practically trebled in price. It is obvious that the production of such animals is still an industry worthy of respect and encouragement in spite of the automobile.

Memorial Day is the favorite date for work horse

industry worthy of respect and encouragement in spite of the automobile.

Memorial Day is the favorite date for work horse parades, that being the day chosen by the Boston and several other Eastern associations. Labor Day is another holiday favored in several cities. Philadelphia finds that the horse owners prefer to give both their horses and drivers the benefit of their richly earned holidays, and in consequence the Quaker City event usually takes place a few days after Memorial Day.

# The Outdoor Markets of New York

Where the Small Tradesmen and Pushcart Hawkers Congregate to Buy Their Daily Stock

OUBTLESS the immense quantities of vegetables sold from pushcarts on Saturday nights at the curb market on the West Side up in the Forties come from the Gansevoort Market. Originally the produce comes from New Jersey, Long Island, and some from Westchester County. Most of it, however, comes from Long Island, and very early in the morning the wagons containing these vast supplies of garden truck may be seen crossing the 23d and 34th Street ferries—a strangely different sight from the customary crowd of suburbanites. Some of the wagons come in as early as midnight, or even earlier, according to the distance they have to travel, and it becomes a matter of speculation as to how the drivers get their sleep, for when the market is over they must return to the farm without delay. Many of them snatch an odd hour or so after arriving at the market. It is not altogether an enviable career; in fact one farmer with whom

hour or so after arriving at the market. It is not altogether an enviable career; in fact one farmer with whom I talked said: "I've been here since two o'clock this morning, and may be here till noon. If I get six hours' sleep a day it's a treat."

Almost an exact duplicate of the Gansevoort market may be seen in the neighborhood of 102d Street and the East River, where the Harlem Market holds sway during the early hours of the morning. This is the section of New York popularly known as "Little Italy," and as a natural sequence the buyers at this market are all Italians. The side scenes and unexpected happenings are likewise distinctly Italian.

A very different kind of market to the Gansevoort and the Harlem is to be found in Orchard Street on the East Side, sometimes called the "Petticoat Lane" of New York. There is no other

York. There is no other section of New York like Orchard Street has an it. Orchard Street has an atmosphere—many atmospheres—all its own. It is a city in itself. Every single inch of the two blocks on Orchard Street, between East Houston and Rivington, breathes becziness—becziness keen, becziness—beczines keen, becziness. ness—becziness keen, beeziness grasping. As in the case of "Petticoat Lane," you may look in vain for any man, woman, or child, old enough to reason, who is not engaged in some sort of beeziness—if not his

of beeziness—if not his own, somebody else's.

At seven o'clock on a Sunday morning Orchard Street is a great seething mob of men. women, and children, half of them trying to sell, the other half hunting for bargains, and all shouting, arguing, gesticulating.

Early morning in New York and What a heterocompanies of the second sec Early morning in New York's great Gansevoort Market ting, arguing, gesticulating. And what a hetero-eous collection of things! Surely there is nothing tal heart could desire which can not be bought on the block on Orchard Street between Stanton and Rivington.

Lace curtains, carpets, underclothing, blankets, sheets. Lace curtains, carpets, underclothing, blankets, sheets, wall paper, pictures, "cheep" brooms, hats, ties, towels, and pants festooned over the shoulders of nomadic Hebrews, stockings, shoes and "shoe-lacis," sweet-meats galore, all sorts of groceries—potatoes "drei for a cent"—hardware, crockery and glassware of every description, and goodness knows what else. Everything is "cheep—very cheep." Seldom does an article exceed five cents.

exceed five cents.

As I crept slowly along through this dense crowd, what should I see but a Yiddisher gentleman half buried in ladies' chemises. Thus equipped, he paraded up and down, like a small, portable dry goods store, stopping

#### By ALFRED WILLIAM CUTLER

occasionally to take up one of the chemises, hold it under his chin and spread it temptingly over his chest—an irresistible bait for the lady in need of such an article

Attire.

An old soul with a basketful of gewgaws besought e to buy a box of matches. "Meester, meester, sweient," she piped, at the same time thrusting the article toward me

toward me.

Seeing my hand go to my pocket she fairly trembled with eagerness at having made a sale. And thus I became the possessor of five hundred matches for the astonishingly small sum of two cents. One wonders how these people can possibly make a living, much less a profit, at such prices. Further on a long, cadaverous-looking Pole was selling silver(!) salvers, with wonderful potterne on them, and

folking role was selling s ful patterns on them, and of a very passable ap-pearance, for "a neekel, a neekel, a neekel." He said it more times than this, but three is suffi-cient here!

But by far the most But by far the most ingenious merchant was a man weighed down with bunches of whips, which he brandished at each and every passer-by with an almost flendish expres-





sion on his face. These instruments of torture, made to serve the identical purpose of the famous old birchrod of England, were composed of a short stick, attached to one end of which were six long strips of thin leather. They sold like hot cakes; in fact almost every mother who caught sight of them added one to her stock of purchases with an air of solemn certainty for its early use which was quite amusing.

Pressing on, I heard the sound of a childish voice raised in song. Following the direction of the sound, I came finally to the outskirts of a large crowd, in the center of which was a boy of not more than ten singing lustily in Yiddish from sheets of music which he held in his hands. This seemed to be something new even for Orchard Street, for the expression on every face was a combination of amusement and surprise. Suddenly and unexpectedly the singing ceased. As he sang, the boy had been watching his audience, and his business instinct having indicated that the psychological moment had arrived he lost no time in pushing his sales. It was distinctly an interesting little episode, evidencing as it did at what an early age the shrewd, commercial spirit asserts itself.

Under the friendly shade of the Manhattan approach spirit asserts itself.

as it did at what an early age the shrewd, commercial spirit asserts itself.

Under the friendly shade of the Manhattan approach to the Williamsburg Bridge, amid the noise and dust of overhead trolley cars, a scene of the wildest confusion, comparable only to the Stock Exchange during a period of panic, may be witnessed any morning in the week, save Saturday. It is the Jewish fish market. From metal-lined troughs, shielded by canvas canopies, vast quantities of fish are sold to the poor population of the East Side. For the student of that phase of life which comes under the heading of "human interest," it is indeed a field rich in possibilities. But the situation has its disappointing features, for right here, if nowhere else, the photographer meets his Waterloo. Owing to light conditions, even the best of modern lenses and fast plates fail to secure a satisfactory picture of this—one of the most fascinating sights of a great city. great city.

course the fish market in the minds of most
Yorkers is the Fulton Street fish market, and
while from the strict
standpoint of human in-

terest it bears no compari-son with the one under the son with the one under the Williamsburg Bridge, it is well worth a visit, and it must be an early visit, for the Fulton Street fish market is in full swing at four o'clock in the morning. At this hour it is almost impossible to more in the interest of the street in the interest in the this hour it is almost impossible to move in the immediate vicinity of the market for the throngs of men trundling along barrels of fish "and creeping things innumerable" on hand trucks or otherwise things innumerable" on hand trucks, or otherwise engaged in the piscatorial labors which the market

But the Fulton fish market would lose half its interest were it not for the retail purchasers, composed very largely of Italians. Four or five of these Italians will buy a barrel of fish between them, paying perhaps \$5 for it, and then divide the spoil. The fish are all then the property gooda," but some of them are "mucha gooda" than others, and so very often a free fight takes place for the choicest fish.

From the Canal Street flower market come the flowers which are hawked around the New York streets, but one must visit it by daybreak to witness the varicolored



In the Harlem Market

# Keeping a President in Physical Trim

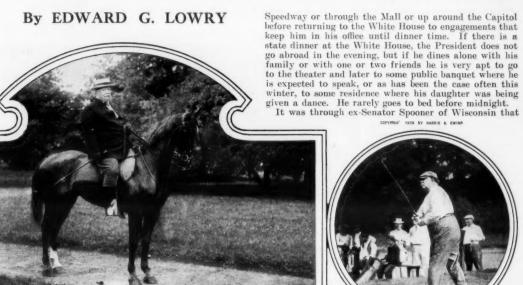
There Are Many Things He Has to Do Which Are Quite as Important, at Least to Him, as Attending Cabinet Meetings

HEN President Taft weighs 300 pounds he is in the pink of condition. When he scales down to 280 he is trained to the minute and right on edge. He works best at 300; that is what he weighs now. At this weight he is in perfect condition. His skin is pink and rosy, his eyes bright and clear, and he is at the top of his physical powers. All day long the President is subjected to demands and importunities that make a constant drain on his good humor, his natural buoyancy, his cheerfulness and his nervous strength. Experience has proved to





By EDWARD G. LOWRY



Starting for an Afternoon Ride

He is a familiar figure in the parks about the city of Washington



He plays golf for the fun he gets out of it

Away from the crowd, enjoying real sport

him that he is better fitted to cope with the daily demands made upon him when he weighs 300 pounds than at any other weight.

Mr. Taft is in training. He lives under as strict a discipline as a football man, or a track man, or a crew man. He lives at training table in the White House. His diet is prescribed, his exercise is prescribed, the hours that he shall devote to play and the hours that he shall devote to work are carefully laid down and scrupulously followed. Mr. Taft, since he went into training, has learned something about himself, and so has his trainer.

In the beginning when Mr. Taft began to be con-

training, has learned something about himself, and so has his trainer.

In the beginning when Mr. Taft began to be concerned about his bulk he weighed about 340 pounds. His single idea in starting regular exercise was to reduce his weight. He pulled himself down to 267 pounds, but found that involved too great a drain on his nervous resources. He was allowed gradually to take on weight until he found the point at which his physical powers were highest. Through the winter months Mr. Taft keeps at his present weight. In the summer when he is away from Washington he takes more exercise and keeps himself down to 280 or 285 pounds. That is his fighting weight below which he may not reduce without decreasing both his nervous energy and physical strength. Mr. Taft keeps himself in physical trim just like any other athlete. He has a physical director or trainer, who works with him every morning and prescribes his exercises, his diet, and takes general control of his bodily well-being. It has made a different man of him. Four years ago his face was heavy and pasty and covered with a fine net-work of little purplish veins. His eyes were dull more often than not. To-day any one who knows anything about the physical conditioning of men would need only a glance to tell him that Mr. Taft was "fit," but he keeps "fit" only by unending work intelligently directed.

\*\*A Typical Day\*\*

#### A Typical Day

A Typical Day

M. R. TAFT'S day in the White House begins at 6.45. A. M., when he gets out of bed and puts on a jersey, a pair of linen trousers and gymnasium shoes. President Roosevelt turned one of the large upstairs rooms in the White House into a gymnasium. It is still used as such by Mr. Taft. The President meets his trainer Barker promptly at seven o'clock every morning that he is in Washington. First, he has three or four minutes of deep breathing. This is followed by various setting-up exercises that bring into play all of the muscles of the body. Then Mr. Taft runs or goes through the motion of skipping rope for five or ten minutes. In the summer months at Beverly this morning exercise is varied by boxing and wrestling. As these two exercises are necessarily rather violent and have a tendency to pull down his weight below the mark fixed for the winter, they are usually taken only during the summer months when Mr. Taft is comparatively free from cares.

After thirty-five or forty minutes of exercise Mr. Taft has a shower bath, a light rub down, and is then dressed for breakfast. He has one chop, or a small piece of beefsteak, glutten crackers and fruit at this first meal of the day; nothing more. After breakfast he goes directly to the Executive Offices in a wing of the White House. His whole day is apportioned. For purposes of illustration I have taken from the President's engagement book a literal copy of a typical day in January while Congress was in session:

9.30 to 10.00—Mail.

10.00 to 1.30—Representative Moon and about thirty boys from Girard College—respects. Representative Butler and committee of three of Society of Friends—to present memorial. T. J. Dolan, P. H. Morrissey, and

committee of railroad trainmen. Secretary Knox. Secretary Dickinson. Attorney-General Wickersham. Secretary Nagel. Paymaster-General Whipple. Joseph E. Wing of Tariff Board. Mr. McDougald, Canadian Commissioner of Customs, and Mr. Russell. Mr. Northeott, newly appointed Minister to Nicaragua. Colonel George S. Anderson—respects. Bishop W. J. Gaines—respects. Nineteen Senators. Forty-seven Representatives. 1.30—Lunch. 2.30 to 3.30—Mail and signing. 3.30 to 5.00—Exercise (walk). 5.00 to 7.30—Secretary Ballinger, Commissioner Valentine, Mr. S. E. Nicholson—conference re Minnesota Indian treaties.

#### Water His Only Beverage

Water His Only Beverage

AT LUNCH Mr. Taft has fruit, or a fresh vegetable salad, lettuce, or something of the sort, and for dinner a small quantity of clear soup, one slice of meat, two green vegetables and a light dessert. Water is his only beverage at any time. He does not drink tea, coffee, chocolate or cocoa or any sort of wine or liquor; neither does he smoke. Mr. Taft is enabled to keep his strength on this comparatively restricted diet because he has an almost perfect digestion and is able to assimilate practically every ounce of food that he swallows. This easy, quick assimilation accounts in no small degree for his great weight, for he is a man who loves the good things of the table,



Taking a constitutional with his secretary

and had never restricted himself until he went into

and had never restricted himself until he went into training.

Mr. Taft's second period of exercise is an hour and a half between 3:30 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon. In the winter he usually takes a walk covering from four to six miles about the parks or streets of Washington. In the spring or summer when in Washington he plays golf at Chevy Chase or rides on horseback. Of course, while at Beverly his routine is changed and he has much more outdoor exercise, sometimes playing nine holes at golf in the morning and eighteen holes in the afternoon. If he is to be on the links only once during the day Mr. Taft invariably goes over the full course. In Washington he walks around the

Mr. Taft was first induced to begin a course of training under the regular care of a physical director. That was in the winter of 1905-6. Mr. Taft at that time weighed considerably more than 300 pounds. He had been working very hard without any physical exercise, and had never given any thought to his diet. In the first three months that Mr. Taft was in training he reduced his weight to 267 pounds. Then he began his travels which took him to the Philippines, Cuba, Panama, and Porto Rico, and it was not until June, 1909, after his inauguration as President, that he began his exercises and diet again.

At first the exercises were prudently moderate, and considerable time was spent in resting. As the days went by he worked harder and rested less. By and by he did some wrestling, an admirable form of exercise to which the President was accustomed while a student at Yale. At the logical stage of the training he did some boxing. The first part of the daily exercises to reduce the abdomen was serious work for the President. Wrestling and boxing were work and fun as well.

Ultimately, Mr. Taft worked for an hour every morning. He breathed as deeply as an athlete and rapidly improved his speed in wrestling and boxing. At the end of his exercises he took a bath and had breakfast. Late in the afternoon he usually went to the golf links or else for a horseback ride. The tremendous strain to which the President of the United States is subjected practically necessitates such diversions. The President learned that a drastic limitation upon one's food, in quantity and kind, resulted in a chronic state of weakness and a craving that was out of joint with nature. Slow starvation meant to him irritability and the devil's tattoo upon his nerves. Mr. Taft has fire enough in the form of food to maintain the usual balance of his strength and temper.

#### A Conscientious Worker

A Conscientious Worker

M. R. TAFT doesn't get much fun out of his indoor exercises. Some mornings after he has been up late the night before, it is an awful pull on his will power to tumble out of bed and go through forty minutes or an hour of calisthenics. He doesn't work with weights or dumb-bells. The exercises are confined to stoopings and bendings and going through the form of rope skipping without a rope. It is a tedious and not a very enlivening performance. But it is not of record that Mr. Taft has ever skipped a morning since he went into training or has shirked any part of the work prescribed for him. He does the things he is told to do, because it has been proved to him that he is better off for doing them, and he goes through with it as he does most disagreeable things with a cheerful good humor and without complaint.

To a man who carries 300 pounds above his feet, walking is no light exercise. And Mr. Taft does not get a great deal of enjoyment winter afternoons out of the four or five miles he sets himself to do. It is at the beginning of spring that Mr. Taft's real fun in taking exercise begins. He likes to ride, and he is as devoted to golf as any man who plays the game. The President is a real golfer. He plays primarily for the fun he gets out of it and not for the exercise. When he is playing he forgets everything else. A bird dog in a field with a covey of partridges is not more intent on the business in hand than Mr. Taft becomes after he has driven off. He plays the game for the game's sake, and puts his whole mind and heart into it. This means that when he gets into difficulties that he has been heard to use "language." Every golfer knows that some "lies" defy clubs, and Mr. Taft has the true golfing temperament. He has been heard to say "pshaw"—or whatever else the situation required.

# The Baseball of the City Urchin

The Game Has Been Modified So That it May be Played in the Streets of the City

chasm, its walls the fronts of tall tenement buildings; at the bottom a street too narrow for the volume of traffic or for pedestrians. Over the slippery asphalt scores of children are swarming. Their shrill voices sound above the pounding of street-car wheels and the rumble of heavy wagons. By instinct—since they appear neither to see nor to hear the cars and the trucks—these children at play sometimes dodgedanger in the latest possible fraction of time. tion of time.

danger in the latest possible fraction of time.

To discover what a new outdoor game, such as a modified form of baseball, may mean to these street children is a fascinating quest for any one with an interest in common sense sociology. Only think for a moment how few games are possible in a space so limited as a city street. Recall, further, what happens when games are lacking—that is to say, what is happening all the time. A picture of two boy gangs, at war like savages, may flash first to the mind, or some memories of the very literal sense in which tenement children play with fire. Sometimes, on a walk in New York's East Side, it seems as if every chasm of the whole district has a bonfire, with children dancing around it, jumping over the flames, stamping brands or weaving in procession with torches. For another case, there is the continual destruction of property by tenement children the moment it is left unguarded.

When you see street children risking their lives with bonfires, or pulling a chair from a van to smash it to pieces with the avidity of a pack of wolves, or

unguarded.

When you see street children risking their lives with bonfires, or pulling a chair from a van to smash it to pieces with the avidity of a pack of wolves, or when you hear the crash of window glass followed by a patter of boys' feet and an enraged baker sprints down the avenue, scattering flour and profanity by the way, you behold the pathological symptoms of a lack of good games. There is no inbred viciousness in tenement children: these simply are the evidences of an unsatisfied hunger for play.

ment children: these simply are the evidences of an unsatisfied hunger for play.

No easy matter is it to find a game adapted to the needs of the street playground. First, it must be exciting enough to be attractive to a real boy. Next, it must be something suited to the most limited sort of space. As a final necessity, the equipment must be cheap enough to be reached by the possessor of an extremely lean purse.

Does it sound like an easy problem?

By CHARLES PHELPS CUSHING



Any wide intersection of streets furnishes a temporary ball ground

If any sport could furnish attraction enough to constitute an insurance against youthful disturbers of the peace, it would be the national game of baseball; and balls and bats and gloves are cheap enough to be within reach of all. Field baseball, however, requires too much space to be the right sort of game for a playground at the bottom of a chasm. If

a chasm. If there were there were only some way to adapt and modify base-ball to the needs of a narrow street or a cramped little vacant lot! That thought, no doubt, has with many a social worker with many a social worker become almost fervent

prayer.
Give all due credit, then, to those unsung adventurers among

the boys of Chicago who first dared to disregard a label and play indoor baseball outdoors. In gymnasiums for a good many years the indoor game has been popular because it is so well adapted to a small area of floor space; but it was only three or four years ago that Chicago boys began to adopt this form of play for street use. So fast has the idea spread that to-day nearly every small boy in the city has at one time or another practised the modified style. In the thickly populated sections, particularly, it is rapidly becoming one of the most popular of boys' games.

#### Ball Grounds Everywhere

REW spectators who have watched one of these contests in the streets fail to remark on the combination of picturesqueness and danger involved. On the floor of an artificial canon, in a faint fog and the rumbling traffic, behold some wildly animated small athletes pitching a grotesquely large hall, swinging a bantam-sized bat, with an iron manhole cover for home plate, and first base the gridiron of a sewer catch-basin. Trolleycars dart and clang near the players' backs, unheeded; the batters knock out liners under the very noses of draft horses; or sometimes an eager base-runner nimbly skips across the course of a motor truck. Any rather wide intersection of streets furnishes a temporary ball ground pending the appearance of a patrolman from around the corner. In an alley in the very heart of the loop district, at the noon hour, I once saw four office-boys playing indoor baseball with all the dead earnestness of league athletes in a post-season series (Concluded on page 30)

A safe hit

Oblivious of Everything But the Game Trolley-cars clang behind the players' backs, liners are knocked under the very noses of the ho

# The Little-Farm-Well-Tilled

Plain Business Sense and an Intelligent Supervision Are Requisites Even Though It be a Handkerchief Farm

AN INCREASING number of my city friends want a little-farm-well-tilled, or a handkerchief farm. hoping to spend their later days in peace and plenty, with abundant time for study and reflection. All this is perfectly feasible, if one has sufficient money to run the place; but if one has to begin late in life to learn the species of farming requiring the greatest personal skill, he will likely find it a strenuous occupation and one that does not leave much opportunity for reflection and investigation.

The opportunity for leisure in farming comes as a result of a process, not at the beginning of it. A man earns his right to leisure after he has developed his business and has given years of good effort to it; this is the order of nature in teaching, in merchandizing, in prac-

effort to it; this is the order of nature in teaching, in merchandizing, in practising law or medicine, in manufacturing. Farming is a good business for good farmers, but not for others.

If one takes great pleasure in personal contact with plants or fruits or poultry, the ten-acres-enough idea may afford him the best satisfaction; but it does not follow that the little farm is necessarily the best or that it is to be exclusively or even prevailingly the farm of the future, as most of my city friends seem to assume. I desire to challenge my readers' attention to friends seem to assume. I desire to challenge my readers' attention to some of the public relations of little farms and big farms.

#### Farming as a Business

OF COURSE, I have in mind the farmers who go into farming as a business; I am not thinking of summer dwellers, retired teachers, suburbanites, amateurs, and others who desire merely to secure the greatest personal satisfaction from a small piece of land. When I speak of large farms, I am not thinking of the great landed estates, or the

#### By L. H. BAILEY

industrializing of agriculture; I mean to express my conviction that one man or family in the future, as in the past, may handle what is called a large farm, and that not all the farmers are to be small landowners.

It is the general opinion that the little-farm-well-tilled is to provide the solution of our rural social and economic ills. This assumption, however, is in good part fallacious. In countries of peasantry, in which the submerged persons who work the land are now in the process of securing small pieces of land of their

own, the little-farm-well-tilled idea is likely to be dominant. The conditions in America are very different. It is not a question primarily of pressure of population, but rather of the social and economic conditions that determine whether a little-farm-well-tilled is to control the ultimate state of rural society in any region. For the most part, the large-farm-well-managed is a better economic unit than the small-farm-well-tilled; and I suspect that this will be true even when the country is densely populated. It is true in any business that the effectiveness of it depends on the organization of it and the capital invested in it.

Of course, I should provide every facility whereby the laboring-man and others could secure land; but I am now speaking to my city friend who would go into farming.

It will probably be as possible to

city friend who would go into farming. It will probably be as possible to maintain a large population in a system of large-farms-well-managed as on small-farms-well-tilled. I suspect that as many persons, under average conditions, could be maintained on 200 or 400 acres under one competent ownership or managership as on ten 20-acre or 40-acre farms of completely distinct ownerships; or, at all events, that the land might contribute as much toward the feeding of the people in the world. In time, we shall undoubtedly develop associative or cooperative forms of farming.

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#### The Investment

NEAR the large cities, and in specialized regions, there will naturally be smaller holdings than in the remoter and average country, but what a man then lacks in the size of his holding, if he is to be a first-class farmer, he may make up in the amount of his investment. If a fruit-farm or a truck-farm or a flower-farm is small



Up-to-date sowing of seed

in area, it may be large in capitalization. When one passes beyond the highly developed truck-farms and glass-house farms, and other special cases, he is likely to find the acre-production increasing, up to liberal limits, with the size of the farm.

There is a distinct tendency among many of the better farmers in this country to increase their holdings, and largely for the reason, although they may not themselves analyze it, that the equipment and effort that will run a 150-acre farm may also run a 200-acre farm. The farmer must have sufficient area to enable him to make the most effective use of horses and tools and machinery if he is to secure the best economic results.

#### The Land-Poor Farmers

WE ARE to picture a condition in the future in which WEARE to picture a condition in the future in which land is not to be secured as easily as now and when farmers will not be willing to sell or divide their estates. It is undoubtedly true that a great many of our farmers are "land poor," but this may not be because they have too much land but because they have not organized or capitalized the business. The farm may be bigger than the man. There is a great economic advantage in the mere volume of one's business. I am looking for the increase of the independence and individualism of the real farmers, rather than the opposite; and I expect that the proportion of land-owning farmers to the whole population will decrease rather than increase. Of course, the rural districts will fill up with population, and there are those now living who will see a time when congestion of farming districts will be a problem; but even so, it does not necessarily follow that the social fabric will rest only on the ownership by every country person of a little piece of land from which he is to secure his whole living.

In the present status it does not pay a man to put in the land all the effort to which it will respond. This



A good crop of hay

is true probably even in countries of dense population and of peasantry. It does not pay the American farmer to produce the yields that are raised on some of the lands of the Old World. It is more profitable for him to have more acres and to raise less produce per acre. In this country land is cheap and labor is high. I doubt whether it will ever pay to secure the greatest possible production per acre. We must teach the farmer how to increase his yield, and to secure the very best income and also the best satisfaction from his acre, and we must recognize that the size of an acre is measured in part by the size of the man; but the farmer must determine at what point the cost of the extra production overtakes the value of the product. The value of the acre may be greater for being connected with a good many other acres, all articulating into an organic system.

The Irrigated Farm

#### The Irrigated Farm

WE SHALL find smaller agricultural properties developing on high-priced lands and under special conditions, and we shall see larger properties remaining or developing in the general agricultural regions. Even in the small properties, the amount of investment will tend to increase if the area really is economically effective. Special adaptations will be made in irrigation regions; but we do not yet know what will ultimately be the most effective unit in irrigation farming.

Persons ask me where they can buy cheap land on which to practise very intensive farming; but, speaking broadly, the cheap lands are the very ones on which intensive farming is least likely to be profitable. Most of them are cheap because they are remote, cold, infertile, rough, or otherwise unprofitable. If their location is right for intensive farming, it may be possible to develop them; but this takes time and costs money. More expensive land might be cheaper.

There is a curious misconception in the public mind (Continued on page 30)

# **Low-Cost Country Houses**

Outdoor

A \$5,000 House Can Be Built to Have as Much Beauty as Though it Cost \$50,000

#### By AYMAR EMBURY II

HERE is only one reason why the average American houses of low cost are so lacking in the elements of beauty, and that is because most of the people who live in them either are without artistic sense or do not exercise it, since the cost of a house is in no way proportionate to its beauty. When one sets out to build what he conceives to be an enduring home for himself and his family, he searches out very carefully the advantages of location and the character of the neighborhood; and most Americans are sufficiently educated to consider with some thoughtfulness the sanitary conditions surrounding the property and the characteristics of the people among whom they intend to settle. When the lot has been secured, the owner either permits the real estate company from whom he buys it to erect any house that they think desirable, without regard for his individual preferences or tastes (except in matters of plan), or he looks through a book of



This home of a facsuperintend cost \$4,500



A cottage at Berwyn, Pennsylvania, which cost about \$8,000

plans published by some commercial firm whose relation

plans published by some commercial firm whose relation to architecture is as that of the patent-medicine concern to the doctor, and selects what he thinks would suit him. It is by no means unusual to find him picking out from such a book of plans a house which reflects credit upon his appreciative qualities, but buying from a book like this is like buying ready-made clothes; they are not exactly adapted to individual needs, and they have this point of difference from the clothes, that the ultimate cost of the house is not necessarily less and oftentimes is more than one specially designed for its location and for its owner; and, of course, is entirely lacking in the qualities of individuality and charm which make a real home.

When the average man has built his house he dis-

make a real home.

When the average man has built his house he displays in the selection of his furniture, wall papers, electric fixtures, and his decorations in many, if not in most cases, an appreciation of matters artistic, which it seems a shame not to have used in the earlier and more important stages of construction. The consequence is that most of the small houses of real merit built in this country have been confined to people who, by their occupations or training, have come in contact with art matters and are, therefore, aware of the differences which exist between the worthy and the unworthy.

The average man, although realizing that the picture by Velasquez is unattainable, does not therefore think it



A house at Lake Mahopac costing \$6,000

necessary to confine his wall deco-

necessary to confine his wall decorations to insurance chromos, but he does seem to think that. since he can not obtain a house of the Newport class in value, he must, therefore, take whatever is handed him. This is by no means the case. An architect's fee is proportionate to the cost of the work, and ranges from six to ten per cent, including his work in letting the contracts and superintending the house to see that everything is done precisely as it should be; and a capable architect can design a house costing \$5,000 which will possess quite as much of beauty and of worth as a house for \$50,000. This fact is appreciated by the rich, and when they have a small house, be it gate lodge or summer cottage or superintendent's house, to build, they go to the same architect whom they would employ for their biggest work.

A little house at Tokeneke was built for about \$4,500 by a real estate man whose dealings with houses had made him appreciative of things artistic, and he put into his house, designed by Slee & Bryson, much of his own personality. It certainly would be taken by the average layman to be of much greater cost; but this is only because we are so accustomed to seeing the low-priced work made ridiculous by incompetent architects or no architects at all.

Personality and Residences

#### Personality and Residences

W HILE the occupations and tastes of the owners of the houses designed by Duhring, Okie & Ziegler and Mr. John H. Phillips are unknown to me, it is very likely that their personality had much to do with the beauty of their residences; but in these, as in every other house illustrated, the result was directly due to the intelligent



This unique residence can be duplicated for \$4,500

selection of an architect whose tastes ran parallel with selection of an architect whose tastes ran parallel with
those of the owner, and whose ability had been already
satisfactorily demonstrated. They were in no sense
machine-made, but each of a kind and quality directly
proportionate to the needs which they were built to
fulfil. With the cost of the last two I am not acquainted, but they are both simple and unpretentious
dwellings exquisitely designed and full of real beauty.
Eleberation of depositive is not executively a such as

Elaboration of decoration is not essential to such a result: it is to be obtained in architecture as in painting, with very ordinary materials, by the technical skill and the natural taste of the designer. There is no reason why all houses should not be as good as those illustrated.

#### Always Consider the Exterior

Always Consider the Exterior

THE proper way to get a house designed to suit your needs is to either search through the pages of the magazines until you find a house which coincides with your individual opinion of what a house should be, and then have its architect design one to suit you, or to go to some architect in your neighborhood in whose ability you have confidence (and, as a rule, the younger ones are the best because they are the best trained) and have him design it. But always one should bear in mind the appearance of the exterior as well as the interior. It is not only valuable from a sentimental reason, but is a real commercial asset. The real estate companies who build houses on speculation were for many years accustomed to simply pick out plans from a book and have some carpenter do as well as he could with them. That they have perceived the added commercial value of beauty is evident from the fact that hardly one of the big companies doing business near New York employs any but the most capable architects that they can find, because they have to do it to meet the growing taste and intelligence of the average home seeker. Americans have begun to wake up and search out beauty for themselves: and as this movement spreads and broadens, so with it will increase the possibility of making the United States the power that it deserves to be in art as well as in commerce.



# COMMENT ON CONGRESS



HE present Congress met on April 4; By MARK SULLIVAN within seventeen days thereafter the Lower House had organized itself and passed the reciproeity treaty. The bill has been in the Senate now since April 21, and the vote on it is not yet even in sight. In this statement of facts lies the explanation of a good deal of the justifiable popular discontent with the Senate. The truth in this case is the same as in many others; it is an old story; a majority of the Senate would like to defeat reciprocity, but they dislike going on record with a plain yea or nay vote. Of course, if there were even one or two Senators alert and eager in behalf of the bill, they could make progress; but there are not that many real friends of reciprocity in the Senate.

#### The Length of Some Summer Sessions

PERSONS who are disposed to make guesses as to the probable length of the present region of C length of the present session of Congress will be interested in having whatever light may be thrown on the matter by the figures concerning the summer sessions of some past Congresses:

Fiftieth (first session) adjourned October 20, 1888—321 days. Fifty-first (first session) adjourned October 1, 1889—304 days. Fifty-third (second session) adjourned August 28, 1894—268 days. Sixty-first (first session) adjourned August 5, 1909-144 days

It took 144 days to make the Payne-Aldrich tariff. If the making of a substitute for it should take exactly the same time, the present Congress would last till August 26. But no wellinformed person dreams that a complete substitute for the Payne-Aldrich bill could now be made in anything like so short a time.

#### Lorimer and the Y. M. C. A.

N THE Congressional Directory, the list of Washington addresses of Senators is mostly a catalogue of fashionable residence of Senators is mostly a catalogue of fashionable residence of the company dence streets and pretentious hotels, until you come to William Lorimer of Illinois; opposite his name is the address "Y. M. C. A. Building." Probably it would be questionable taste to allude to this fact, if Lorimer's friends hadn't done it first, and if Lorimer himself did not persistently make political capital out of this and other church connections. Senator Bailey of Texas, in his speech defending Lorimer, said:

"... He never touches liquor of any kind; he does not swear; he does not gamble; he does not indulge even in the small vice of using tobacco; his home life is as clean as a good woman's; and while many of those who assail him were reveling, he has made his home when in Washington with the Young Men's Christian Association."

It is always best to try not to get excited about anything that happens in Washington, but the impudence of the cant and hypocrisy of this, on the part of both Bailey and Lorimer, is difficult to swallow without strong feeling. Lorimer is as evil an example as the United States has ever seen of that type of boss who, by ostentatious acts of religion and charity, gets the confidence of the unsophisticated, of the unsuspecting, and of the poor, and then betrays their fundamental interests to the great corporations that exploit them. Perhaps the most pathetic fact about the poor in the great cities is their inability, because of their prejudices, their lack of experience, and the complexity of that freemasonry of business and politics which preys upon them, to choose good leaders, to know which are deserving of their confidence and which are stool-pigeons of the corporations. Few men have done more than Lorimer to keep the poor in poverty and make impossible the spiritual expansion which is the first concern of religion.

#### Religion and the Lorimer Case

THE Hon. Duncan U. Fletcher, senior United States Senator from Florida, was the candidate for vice-president at the annual meeting of the American Unitarian Association. A group of young Unitarian ministers, led by the Rev. John Hayes Holmes, made a fight to strike Senator Fletcher's name from the official ballot, on the single ground that as a member of the Lorimer investigating committee he had the opportunity to learn all the facts in the Lorimer case, and that, presumably knowing all the facts, he brought in a whitewashing report and voted to retain Lorimer in the Senate. It was undoubtedly a fair basis on which to debate any man's fitness to hold office in a religious or ethical organization. The young insurgent Unitarians did not win, for the bulk of the organization in which they made the fight is com-

posed of that class of conservative folks who are commonly described as solid and substantial business and professional men, and such, as a rule, do not take kindly to insurgency either in religion or in politics. Apparently, these solid business men of Boston do not find any light in the fact that even Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, who has been a thoroughgoing Standpatter on every issue in the Senate, found the Lorimer scandal too disgusting and voted against the whitewashing report that Senator Fletcher signed. The same is true of Senator Page of Vermont and Senator Root of New York. In the vote on the anti-Fletcher resolution, fully a third of the members of the Unitarian Association voted to strike the Senator's name from the list, and in the final ballot for vicepresident, although there was no opposition candidate, 154 out of the 460 who voted, scratched Senator Fletcher's name. All things considered, the young clergymen who opposed Fletcher got more of a following than might have been expected. It took courage to do what they did; the novel issue they raised is likely to grow more virile rather than less, and the American Unitarian Association ought to be stimulated spiritually through having been compelled to wrestle with a matter of practical ethics. The Unitarians have a splendid record of honorable public service. It would take a good deal of confidence to attempt to state in words the value of the good they have done the English-speaking world. At the same time, their services to the world have never been so effective as when they have dealt with practical problems like slavery, and they haven't tackled a really vital political question since the Abolition days. The defeated insurgents ought to be consoled by the fact that the fame of the Unitarian Church is better preserved by the insurgent leaders it repudiated, like Theodore Parker, than by the less troublesome ones who conformed.

#### Direct Primaries for President

THE two national conventions to nominate candidates for the Presidency are barely a year away. The delegates to these conventions from the various States will be chosen in less than ten In most States these delegates will be chosen by bosses and will go to the conventions to be traded about by bosses. two States, however, Oregon and Nebraska, the delegates will be voted for; moreover, in these two States the individual voter will name his preference for the nomination; if a Republican he will vote for Taft, Roosevelt, La Follette, as the case may be; if a Democrat he will vote for the nomination of Harmon, or Wilson, or some one else. A good many other States ought to adopt this system before the conventions come.

#### Opposition for Bourne's Propaganda

ENATOR JONATHAN BOURNE, Jr., of Oregon has distributed SENATOR JONATHAN BOURDE, 51, 51 Congression of the initiative, referendum, and recall. In the spread of this propaganda he has given much of his time and means. That he is to have opposition is suggested by this, condensed from a news article in the "Wall Street Journal," under the title, "A Campaign of Education":

"Before the summer is past there will, in all probability, have been organreferre the summer is past there will, in all probability, have been organized throughout the United States an association whose purpose will be a campaign of education, in the hope that the people of the United States, before committing themselves to the principle of the initiative, the referendum, and the recall, may have thorough understanding of what this means. endum, and the recall, may have thorough understanding of what this means. . . . Informal conferences have already been held in this city. . . . The plan of organization is to be similar to that which was adopted in 1896 by the organization of Democrats who were opposed to the doctrine of free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. . . . There are to be established bureaus of correspondence in the larger cities. The addresses of as many citizens as it is possible to obtain will be secured. Arrangements are to be made for public meetings and even for debates."

This is a good move. The more discussion, the more light. An essential part of such a publicity campaign, however, is the names of its promoters and of those who contribute the funds. Unless the new organization reveals these details, its good faith is impeached in advance. Arizona has made the country her debtor in that the discussion of her constitution has focused a great deal of light on the initiative, referendum, and recall. The more of this the better; if these institutions are good, they can not suffer from honest argument. And if Arizona will now go ahead and adopt the recall of judges, we shall have the benefit of an example so that the rest of the country can see whether it is a good thing or not.



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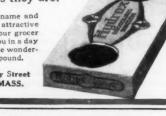
and so on through the list-each has a substance and flavor of its own. Perhaps you have said you do not like bakery biscuits—then we invite you to nibble these dainties—we know you will be surprised.

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The One Real Topic

By WALT MASON

SPEAK not of the Referendum. Themes like

that are trite and punk; we should wrap 'em up and send 'em to the man who deals in junk. If you mention conservation there'll be blood-

shed right away; pass up trust and corporation—there's a baseball game to-day! Let's forget the extra session; let the statesmen paw the air;

for the nation's retrogression or its progress, I don't care; nothing counts and nothing matters but the brave and skilful play of the pitchers and the batters—there's a baseball game to-day! If you speak of income taxes or the tariff on hemp

twine, I'll discover where the ax is, and I'll cleave you to the chine. There's a time for tiresome teachers who'd explain rebates on hay, but just

now we'll seek the bleachers—there's a baseball

game to-day! He who'd talk of Vital Issues when he could discourse in style of the mighty thews and tissues which can swat a ball a mile, has a heart that's made of pewter, and his veins

are filled with whey! Bring your trumpet and your tooter—there's a baseball game to-day!

A No. 1 Second Class

HE significant element in the English polo invasion this spring was its uncovering of the real quality of the American second class. Throughout six weeks of fairly active practise, in which the British visitors met various combinations of American players, it developed that a part from itors met various combinations of American players, it developed that, apart from the Meadow Brook champions, at least two other teams were equal to a good fighting chance for retention of the Cup—chosen from among L. B. Stoddard, Rene La Montagne, Foxhall Keene, Malcolm Stevenson, R. L. Agassiz, J. E. Cowdin, Joshua Crane, J. S. Phipps, J. Cheever Cowdin, C. C. Rumsey, and Alexander Brown—assuming them. of course, to be equally well mounted. In one stiff tryout the visiting team, made up of Cheape, Edwards, Lloyd, and Barrett, was beaten by an American four composed of Stoddard, La Montagne, Keene, and

tagne, Keene, and Stevenson, 1034 goals to 114. And goals to 11/4. And the Meadow Brook team subsequently defeated this same American combination by 13 goals

The impressive feature of the prefeature of the pre-liminary play, in fact, was the ob-vious superiority of the Meadow Brooks to every combination they met. And, though I am writing this paragraph before the playing of the lirst game of the in-ternational match. paragraph before the playing of the lirst game of the in-ternational match, the successful de-fense of the Cup by the Meadow Brook four seems to me certain; not because of English

because of English weakness, but on account of the highly skilful team-work and the individual and quick-witted American prowess. The Meadow Brooks are better mounted, perhaps, in the sense of having a more handy and more experienced lot of ponies; but there is no great difference in this respect, and the English ponies have shown themselves to be fully as fast.

#### English Rating

OUTSIDE of W. S. Buckmaster, the best OUTSIDE of W. S. Buckmaster, the best of his generation, the visitors constitute probably the strongest combination England can muster. Captain Hardress Lloyd is one of Great Britain's great players, and was a member of the defeated English team in the second match in 1909. Lieutenant E. W. Palmes, Captain L. St. G. Cheape, and Captain F. W. Barrett are all Army players and, as members of the somewhat famous Tigers, lost only in the finals for the Championship Cup at Hurlingham last year to the Old Cantabs, who won the cup with Buckmaster at No. 3. Captain Herbert Wilson is rated at the top notch and had the distinction of being on the team which gave the Meadow Brooks the only defeat they met on their triumphant tour of 1909. Mr.

Meadow Brooks the only defeat they met on their triumphant tour of 1909. Mr. Noel Edwards, the other visitor, has less of a reputation than the others; but he is regarded a fine forward as well as a player of possibilities.

In my opinion the superiority of the American champion four over the Englishmen lies in their swifter adaptability to changing play and in their more brilliant individual excellence; they are quicker to think and to act, more ubiquitous, and yet show team-work equally as consistent and frequently more invincible in combination play.

combination play

#### The Historic Trophy

The Historic Trophy
THE trophy for which the Englishmen came to America this year had its origin in 1886, in a subscription shared by Messrs. E. D. Morgan, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Frederick Beach, E. L. Winthrop. Raymond R. Belmont, O. W. Bird, Elliott Roosevelt, and W. K. Thorn, as trophy for the first match recorded between English and American teams at Newport, where it was won by the Britishers from a home team composed of Messrs W. K. Thorn, Raymond Belmont, Foxhall Keene, and Thomas Hitcheock, Jr. and Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.

There was no opportunity to compare the two countries until 1900, when a somewhat informal team, composed of W. McCreery, L. McCreery, F. J. Mackey, and Foxhall Keene, was beaten 8 goals to 2 in the single match they played in London. In 1902 another try was made to capture the Cup by an American team, including R. L. Agassiz, J. E. Cowdin, Foxhall Keene, L. Waterbury, and J. M. Waterbury, Jr. Three games were played, the first being won by the Americans by 2 goals to 1, and the second and third by the Englishmen by 6 goals to 1 and 7 goals to 1.

goals to 1.

The next attempt was in 1909, when

We. Harry Payne Whitney marshaled the Mr. Harry Payne Whitney marshaled the finest lot of ponies ever gathered in America. His team included, beside himself, L. Waterbury, J. M. Waterbury, Jr., and Devereux Milbarn. They won in the two games played, 9 goals to 5 and 8 goals to 2, meeting the utmost skill England could gather barring Buckmaster. Besides visiting a mazement

ter. Besides visiting amazement upon the English by the quality of their play, Mr. Whitney's team Whitney's team also served, as the English put it, to the unfettering of No. 1, which has led to an increased pace of the game, with longer passing and a wider range of tactics. This has increased the interest in polo the interest in polo tremendously, especially among the spectators.

#### Building

can swat a ball a mile, of pewter, and his veins
Bring your trumpet and baseball game to-day!

Meadow Brook team and the liberal support by Mr. Whitney in the matter of ponies, yet the rare attributes of the game itself are winning their way. There is none to equal it. The common idea that only a millionaire may play has been a persistent handicap, but more accurate knowledge of the game is at hand. To rate in the highest class, at least a half-dozen ponies of the rarest type are essential, and that does require a long purse: but for general play as much sport can be had on mounts costing a couple of hundred dollars each, and with not over two or three at that. It is in this direction the game has been spreading, which is wholesome, for it is from this class we must look for the support that develops crackajacks and keeps the clubs interested.

A sorry spectacle is it that there should be so little polo in the army, due not to a lack of interest on the part of the army officers, but to the back-lot policy of the American Government.

International Athletics

#### International Athletics

HE likelihood of a combined Harvard-THE likelihood of a combined Harvard-Vale team accepting the invitation of Oxford-Cambridge for a track meet in London early in July assures another interesting match in this year of international competition. The Englishmen could scarcely have chosen one more propitious to their chances, for this seems to be a somewhat off season with both Harvard and Vale. Judged by public nerformance. somewhat of season with both Harvard and Yale. Judged by public performance to date, no one at either of the American colleges is likely to prevent the Britons from carrying off all the runs, the high jump, the hurdles, and perhaps the sprint. It is, by the way, a significant fact that in all three of the matches between teams representing these four universities Oxrepresenting these four universitiés, Oxrepresenting these four universities, Oxford-Cambridge have invariably won the half-mile, the one-mile, and the three-mile events, and on one occasion, in 1899, they secured the quarter-mile and the broad jump in addition.

The first meeting between English and American university means as such occ

The first meeting between English and American university men, as such, occurred in 1894, when Yale accepted Oxford's invitation and was beaten at London by five events to three, with a tie in the high jump, which gave each half a point. The following year a Cambridge team made a return visit to Yale and was

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Invoke the Nature brinciple of keeping cool. Nature's own way of cooling the body is through rapid evaporation on the body surface.

The principle is so simple that it can hardly be called scientific. The farmer makes use of it when he chooses an unglazed earthen jug to carry drinking water to the harvest field. Such a porous container keeps water cool, however hot the day. Rapid evaporation on the jug's surface constantly cools the contents.

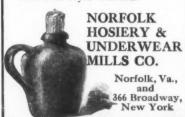
But a glazed jug obstructs evaporation and the contents quickly become heated. Avoid underwear that retains moisture next the skin. It acts as the non-porous glazing on the jug-it's a menace to your health. But

#### Conductive Underwear

is really conductive of moisture. Keeps the skin dry and the body always sweet and cool. A new process makes "Dryskin" fabric 50% more absorbent than any other. At the same time it imparts linen-like fineness to the fabric.

If you want to be cool and comfortable this summer wear "Dryskin." Every pair of "Dryskin." Drawers has the new Adjusta-Slide, permitting instant adjustment at the waistband.

Allstyles-athletic, sleeveless, half sleeve and regulars. 50c. single garment, \$1.00 union suits. At your deal-er's or sent direct. State size and style wanted.



beaten eight events to three. Between combined Harvard-Yale and Oxford-Cambridge teams the earliest meeting came in 1899, when the Englishmen beat the Americans at Queens, London, five events to four. In 1901 Oxford-Cambridge came to America and, on the Berkeley Oval, were beaten by Harvard-Yale, six events to three. In 1904 Harvard-Yale defeated Oxford-Cambridge at Queens, six events to three.

#### A Record Meeting

A Record Meeting

THERE have been other occasions in this country when English and American college athletes met; notably in 1895, in the same season Cambridge visited Yale, when an international match between the New York and the London Athletic Clubs, held at Manhattan Field in New York on September 21, was, perhaps, the greatest athletic contest ever given anywhere. Under the terms of the match the clubs were permitted to and did draw on the colleges, so the rival teams represented, in fact, the very cream of the amateur athletes of the two countries. It was a remarkable meeting, resulting in new world's records in the following four events: 220-yard dash by B. J. Wefers in 21 3-5 seconds; half-mile run by C. H. Kilpatrick in 1 minute 53 2-5 seconds; 120-yard hurdles by S. Chase in 15 2-5 seconds; running high jump by M. F. Sweeney with 6 feet 5 5-8 inches. B. J. Wefers also equaled the world's record by running 100 yards in 9 4-5 seconds. And, as further indicating the timber of the men, T. P. Conneff captured the mile in 4 minutes 18 1-5 seconds, and T. E. Burke the quarter in 49 seconds.

seconds.

No new marks seem imminent at the forthcoming Oxford-Cambridge-Harvard-Yale games, but it will provide another occasion for international amenities, and we may be confident of good sport and fair treatment by our rivals—the Englishmen.

#### Spring Surprises

ALTOGETHER this has been a spring season of surprises and notable performances, both afloat and ashore, and the pleasing feature in both cases is the increase of participants, as illustrated by over seven hundred starters in a twelvemile Marathon race to the New York City Hall, which was won by Louis Tewanina, a member of the Carlisle Indian School. On the track: Princeton, for the first time in her history, beat Yale: Yale overcame Harvard, earning the odd in their dual series; Dartmouth triumphed over Harvard: Pennsylvania was beaten by Cornell: Williams won the New England Intercollegiate Championship; and Purdue triumphed over the University of Chicago—all fully earned and well merited victories.

cago—all fully carned and well merited victories.

Of individual performances, so far nothing has equaled the hundred yards of Carey, the Naval Academy sprinter, who did a hundred yards in 9 4-5 seconds in the games against Pennsylvania.

The rowing matches furnished several surprising results—mostly accounted for by exceptionally good work, and one, in the case of Yale, by surprisingly poor form. Annapolis, having beaten the Pennsylvania Varsity, was in turn defeated by Columbia, while Pennsylvania won over Yale by six lengths in two miles. But the surprise of the season was provided at the opening of Princeton's artificial Lake Carnegie, where the first crew Princeton has had since 1884 rowed second to Cornell, and beat Yale by nearly a dozen lengths! Incidentally, this regatta to celebrate the renewal of Princeton rowing was quite the most pleasing event of the college year. It was free from lemonade and frankfurters and the horns and indiscriminate noise-makers of excursionists, being instead a gathering of college men and their friends, where sportsmanship and an open spirit of comradeship were most agreeably on view.

There seems, indeed, an athletic renais-

There seems, indeed, an athletic renaissance at Princeton this year. If the form displayed by its baseball nine in defeating Harvard is any criterion, Princeton may count safely upon both its Yale and Harvard series.

#### The Worth of Play

The Worth of Play

N a Saturday afternoon last month eight thousand children of the girls' branch of the Public School Athletic League, representing sixty different schools of Manhattan, danced around forty-five gaily bedecked poles set up over the fifteen acres of Central Park reserved for the occasion. It was the modern May Day festival, as much for celebrating the coming close of the school year as for showing the public how their children are being benefited in conduct and appearance and health by outdoor play. Many among the eight thousand came from the lower East Side tenement districts of the city, and had never seen green grass before the



WARM noon lunch home with A the family or a cold bite down town. A short evening run home in the open or an hour in a stuffy car. A one cent fare or five.

Now add to these comparisons to suit your individual case and you will see some of the reasons why you, too, should ride a motorcycle.

A motorcycle is not a luxury. It is an economical necessity. It pays its cost over and over again in its saving of time and transportation charges.

mer and Fall hold special delights for the motor-cycle rider. The parks, the country roads, the crout stream, the bass grounds and the haunts of the grouse, the prairie chicken or the mallard are within daily reach.

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Two Positive Signals, Loud or Mild, with One Push Button and One Operation

It does away with all the cumbrous con-traptions, and is operated so simply— with the thumb of the free hand—from the button on the steering wheel.

#### So Simple You Can Quickly Install It Yourself

Adds beauty to the car—always effective and never offensive—instant in operation at all times—practically no cost of operation—starts and stops instantly—changes from mild to loud on same pressure—all parts enclosed in handsome brass tubing.

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philanthropic and active women of the League made the experience possible. It was a most impressive spectacle, be-cause of the graceful, picturesque postur-ing of the children and for the great numing of the children and for t ber of interested spectators.

#### Converted Parents

THIS Girls' League is patterned after the Boys' Athletic League, which has done so much for the youngsters of the New York public schools, only athletics are replaced by dancing, one of the very best of exercises, by the way, and by games and calisthenics. It was hard to get the League started, but after the first struggle with the parents success came quickly.

It is one of the curious phenomena of the uplift work among this kind of people that the greatest difficulty is had with the parents; first, in persuading them to permit their children to engage in mild forms of athletics, and, second, in restraining them from undoing the good work through excess after they have witnessed the joy of the children and the interest of the people. I refer to the success of the New York League to emphasize the worth of the right kind of play and with the hope that it may be followed elsewhere, as, indeed, is being done in some of our cities where child work is most advanced, notably in Chicago and Philadelphia and Boston.

#### The Playground Movement

It has become an accepted maxim that the playground is as needful in the moral and intellectual upbuilding of children as the classroom. For evidence study the widespread interest in the so-called "playground movement," which really includes all of the outdoor awakening as expressed in playgrounds, "Boy Scouts," camping, and general athletic diversion.

camping, and general athletic diversion.

At a recent meeting in Washington, where playground experts from all over the country assembled, the secretary announced that thirty-two cities are now employing 640 active workers, and that \$3,000,000 had been spent in 184 cities during the last twelve months for the improvement and the establishment of playgrounds. We no longer discuss the wisdom of playgrounds. We know by results from the East to the West Coasts that play is beneficial: and that in cities having a large foreign population it is imperative in the making of desirable citizens.

#### Dance-Halls Out of Business

THE settlement workers in Chicago and New York will tell you that one of the most effective aids in combating the malignant influence of the dance-hall and the saloon is the playground. Mrs. Charles Henry Israels found the dance-halls in Chicago to be largely controlled by the liquor interests; that 190 out of 328 halls had saloons opening into them, and that liquor was sold in 240. One hall in Chicago had a standing prize of \$100 for the girl who, at the end of the month, had the largest number of drinks placed to her credit! In some of these dance-halls it is impossible to get a drink of water! When we consider that until quite recent years the chiefest diversions of thousands of the young of both sexes of the working people in the cities was the dance-hall, we may well wonder that so many escaped lives of degradation.

For years settlement workers have

lives of degradation.

For years settlement workers have sought for a substitute for the dance-hall as a means of entertaining young men and women of the laboring classes in a great city; and this the playground movement, widely extended to comprise recreation centers and piers, has supplied. You can not make people amuse themselves to suit you. You must consider their wishes and their environment. It is for this reason that meetings, such as the one at Washington the other day, are held, so the workers from the different sections may exchange views and discuss problems.

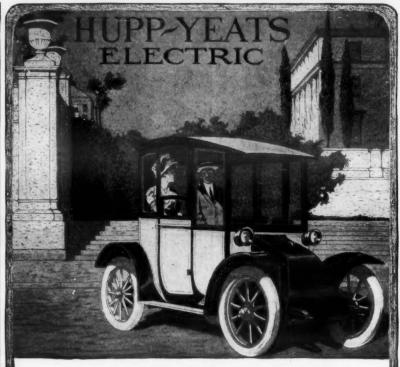
Support the playground movement in

Support the playground movement in our own town, no matter how small;

#### Beating the Gang

THE defeat at Albany of the bill to restore spring shooting of ducks in New York shows what can be done when the friends of protection take a tip from the other side and get together to present a united front in the battle. The bill was one desired by the market hunters and introduced by Assemblymen who sought to pay political obligations regardless of the wish of the people or the destruction of the fowl. It was supported by the "gang." which in New York means power; yet beaten.

This success should give courage to the friends of protection who in other States are struggling against odds for the same measure.



A car of French design of the very latest fashion Design protected by letters patent. Guaranteed for life

# People seem to have been waiting for just such a car as this

The Hupp-Yeats is, comparatively speaking, a new claimant for public favor. And yet, Chicago—a city of electrics—already uses forty. Detroit, its home city, has thirty in commission. Minneapolis uses fifteen; San Francisco streets are traveled by no less than twenty.

Perhaps it is the sharp contrast between the lines of the Hupp-Yeats and the conventional type of electrics.

Perhaps it is the practical advantages in safety, wind resistance and skidding which these differences in design confer.

Or perhaps it is the combination of these attractive characteristics with the satisfaction of being able to buy such beauty and efficiency at \$1750 instead of \$2500.

At any rate, the Hupp-Yeats is making a remarkable appeal to people of consequence in every city in the country. They seem to have been waiting for just such a car. Its success has been amazing.

> Of course, contributing factors have been its direct motor-to-axle drive; its operative simplicity; its convenience of entrance and exit, due to the low-hung body; its great range of speeds and mileage, etc.

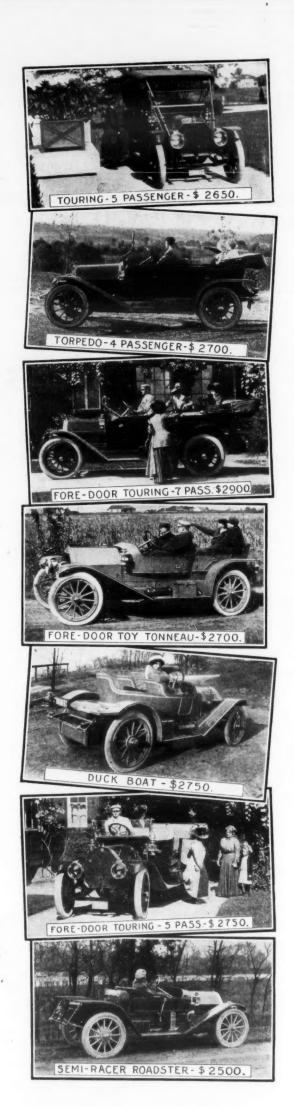
> > Exide Hycap batteries; Westinghouse motor; Goodyear No-Rim-Cut long distance tire

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### Hupp-Yeats Torpedo Roadster \$1650, with top and windshield

Here is a new Hupp-Yea the torpedo roadster. It



# Here is the cause for the reaction from cars costing more than \$3000

# Speedwell MOTOR CARS \$2500 6 \$2900

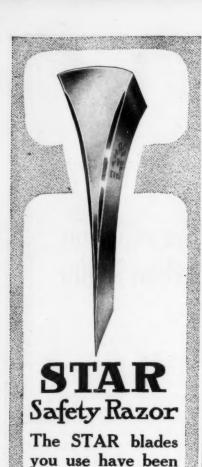
Wherever the Speedwell has been sold it has sowed discontent in the minds of men owning cars which cost more money.

Study these pictures. Study them with an eye to the rare beauty of the Speedwell; and try to summon up, at the same time, a mental picture of even one other car as beautiful.

When you have contrasted the Speedwell with its costlier compeers you will begin to understand the country-wide reaction against a price higher than \$3000 for the most perfect motor car.

This reaction, of which you are, perhaps, only dimly conscious at this moment, is blanketing the nation, State by State, in its progress. It is attracting to the Speedwell a distinction of ownership whose transfer of allegiance represents the most significant sign of the times in motor car development.

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Many razor blades are made wholesale. A dozen or twenty are ground, then honed, then stropped, at the same time. Actually, some of them need more work, others less. As a result few are perfectly fin-ished. The blade you

made for you.

STAR razor blades are made individually. Every blade from the first forging to the final gentle stropping, goes through twentyone operations. Each blade travels this road separately. It is tempered, ground, or honed according to its individual needs. So we say that the blades you use have been made for you. For they are bound to be perfectly finished, ready for your face.

buy may be, or it may not.

STAR Blades are made from the finest razor steel known. Each blade is taken from the heart of the tempered metal. This, together with our special carbonizing and magnetizing processes, gives the STAR Blade wonderful durability, elasticity. It takes the keenest cutting edge easily—then holds it.

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Price of standard set, includ-\$3.75 Other styles from \$1.50 to \$20.

KAMPFE BROTHERS 8-12 Reade Street, N. Y. City



Polo the Best Game

(Concluded from page 15)

For the benefit of those who have never seen polo, it may be said that the description of it as "shinny on horseback" is fairly accurate. Four players on a side, mounted on ponies not more than fourteen and a half hands high, line up, facing one another in the middle of the field. Each carries a mallet with a wooden head shaped like a big cigar cut off square at both ends. The handle is long enough to enable the player to brush the ground with the mallet head as he sits on his horse. When play is called the referee throws a white painted wooden ball, 3½ inches in diameter and 5 ounces in weight, down the imaginary line dividing the sides. The player that succeeds in striking it with his mallet as it passes, knocks it toward the goal which he faces, and rides on to strike it again. His object and that of his side is to drive it between their opponents' goal posts and to prevent its being driven between their own.

Polo Came from India via England

Polo Came from India via England

Polo is a very ancient game. No one knows who invented it. From prehistoric times it has been played in Persia and northern India. In 1869, English officers who had been stationed in India brought it to England, and in 1871 it became established at Hurlingham, the famous country club in the suburbs of London. Five years later James Gordon Bennett introduced it to New York, and in 1877 it was played regularly at Newport. In 1886 the first international match took place. The American team was composed of W. K. Thorn, Raymond Belmont, Foxall Keene, and Thomas Hitchcock, Jr. They were defeated largely owing to the back stroke used by the Englishmen which was then unknown in America.

Polo became more immediately popular in England than with us, probably owing to its larger leisure and semi-leisure class, and until Mr. Harry Whitney's Meadow-

Polo became more immediately popular in England than with us, probably owing to its larger leisure and semi-leisure class, and until Mr. Harry Whitney's Meadowbrook team won back the cup last summer, it was supposed that American players were outclassed by their British opponents. While the Americans astonished the polo world, defeating England's best team decisively in two successive matches, it is probable that England has many more high-class players than the United States. And as there are more first-class ponies. English polopony dealers and trainers take more pains with the development of ponies, and buy only fast, well-bred horses as raw material. Small thoroughbreds from the racing establishments are eagerly sought for, and great pains are expended upon their education. The best ponies of this kind not infrequently sell for from \$2,500 to \$3,500.

The Ponies in War

The Ponies in War

The Ponies in War

ONE of the most important aspects of polo, to the United States at large, is the possibilities which it offers for developing horsemanship and soldierly qualities among our cavalry officers. The War Department has recognized this fact and has taken steps looking to the introduction of well-bred, strong, short-legged horses as cavalry mounts which can also be used for polo. The wisdom of adopting this class of horse independently of the question of polo was abundantly proved in the Boer War when American horses of this type were found to carry more weight, make better time, and travel longer distances than heavier, coarser, and larger mounts. It was also vindicated by the experience of Custer and Crook in our own Indian campaigns.

rewards successful work is the leisure and means to play out-of-door games. And for the strong and adventure-loving no game is so well worth the denial of other luxuries as polo. That a man is no longer in his first youth is no insuperable barrier. One well-known American player made his own fortune in the West, and never mounted a polo pony till he was past forty; yet he became a high-class player, and at sixty is still an enthusiast. To polo and hunting the late proprietor of COLLIER's attributed the vigorous energy of body and mind, which enabled him to prosecute his life of labor and usefulness to the end; and to the end he followed his favorite sports.

As an Antidote

As an Antidote

As an Antidote

Those who fear the danger of polo, and deny the game to their sons on this account, should remember that even a broken neck is preferable to a diseased liver. They should remember, also, that the best antidote for the luxury and idleness which threatens the new generation of Americans is found in those games which call for sound physical condition and disregard for physical danger.



The Wearer of B. V. D. Is Cool and Looks Cool.

SUMMER heat doesn't plague him. He keeps a cool body and a "cool head" from rising for the day to retiring for the night. You can gain this day-long coolness and comfort by wearing Loose Fitting B. V. D. Coat Cut Undershirts, Knee Length Drawers and Union Suits. They flood your body with fresh air, banishing heat and lessening perspiration.

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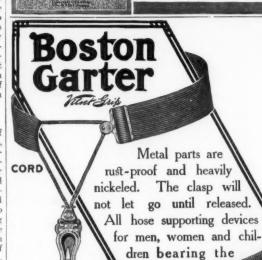
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trade-NEEDRAW marks West Grip and Boston Garter are the highest grade and the standard of quality with both trade and public. All products of the George Frost Company, Boston,

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To





# The Apex

**Button Oxford** 

Tan 3-Button Low Cut; also in Black Velvet Calf

Extra Comfort Features of Florsheim Oxfords are the insteps and Natural "Can't-gap" "Hugtite" he heels. Shape" lasts-every pair. The name Florsheim inside every Oxford is the stamp of best value.

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#### The Fake Homesteader

built and others being projected into your country which will mean settlement and civilization. I beg of you to cast your eyes upon such conditions rather than seek to perpetuate the solitude of the range and unchanging conditions which would follow the granting of your petition. What you need is to let the world in on you. It will bring many blessings to you and enlarge those which you now enjoy. I want to see every acre of ground and every inch of water made available to transform that section of Idaho into a productive and prosperous country, where you will have fifty citizens where you now have one and where the stockman's range will give way to the prosperous community.

"Very truly yours, and others being projected into your

"Very truly yours,
"(Signed) W. B. HEYBURN."

"(Signed) W. B. HEYBURN."

"What we wish to ask is that you make no active opposition to the granting of our request" (increasing the area of the Lemhi Forest, Idaho), writes Secretary Knight of an Idaho stock association. "I saw you quoted in the Boise paper to the effect that it was the Forest Service that was making these requests, and I wish to state positively that the Service had nothing to do with this affair. . . . We may be mistaken and not know what we want, but as our desire seems to be universal in this vicinity, we are willing to take the consequences should we be in error."

#### Do National Forests Reforest?

I HAVE heard enemies of the forest ranger say that never a tree had been planted under the Forest Service nor a seed sown. People making such statements have not only not investigated, but have not tried to investigate; and I do not suppose the truth megaphoned into their ears would make them hear. They are the people who say that conservation means locking up from public use. In heavily forested regions, like Colorado and Idaho and Montana and Washington, reforestry consists of two things: (1) Preventing the fires that burn up the seed; (2) sowing seed broadcast before the snow melts, so that the melting will carry the seed down into the humus. The story of fighting the fires is one by itself, not to be told here; but when you hear the wife or mother of a ranger tell how smoke hemmed them in the mountains for three weeks, and "the boys did not come home." and the women gathered all belongings in bags ready to flee if the wind changed, and how night after night watch was kept through the thick, lurid darkness, and more than one hundred men lost their lives in one fire, you can get an idea of that kind of reforestry being pretty strenuous. The broadcast sowing is simple enough; but where does the seed come from? In many cases from the squirrel caches at the bottoms of big trees; for the squirrel is an expert judge of healthy, undiseased cones; and I don't suppose he objects to the rilling of his hidden treasures, for he doubtless scrambles after the scattered cones on the snow. Anyway, it is for the benefit of his grandchildren. In the dry States of California and Utah and New Mexico the problem is chiefly getting growth on the south slopes of the mountains to protect watersheds; and millions—millions upon millions—of little trees are sent out from the nurseries of Utah. The south slope of California mountains is a difficult matter, and it remains to be seen whether imported specimens will overcome the difficulty. But the ranger is at work; and the southern counties of California testify their appreciation of th



# To the 5,196,267 **Bachelors**

#### Who Want Light-Weight Sox That Will Wear Without Darning for Six Months

Holeproof Hose are for you 5,196,267 men in this country who have no wives to darn for you. These are the genuine Holeproof Hose, the softest, most comfortable, best fitting, most stylish hose ever worn. Six pairs are guaranteed not to wear out for six months.

Yet they come in the lightest summer weights, sheer and cool.

Please do not judge the genuine "Holeproof" by ordinary "guaranteed hose.

"Holeproof" are made in all the latest colors and are perfect in finish and weave.

They are close-fitting. The colors are guaranteed fast. They have every advantage that cotton hose can possess.

#### FAMOUS FOR MEN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

#### From Egypt

We use yarn made from cotton grown in Egypt; also from cotton grown in the Sea Islands. These are the finest yarns in the world. They cost us an average of 70c per lb.; the top market price for cotton yarns.

We could save almost half if we bought common yarn.

But the hose would then sink to the

common grade. "Holeproof" is the finest hosiery made.

#### 38 Years of Knowing How

38 years in the hosiery business have taught us how to produce a superior product.

We have made thousands of tests and

We have learned how to make six pairs of hose that wear without holes for six months without sacrificing comfort or style.

#### Please Try the Genuine

There are scores of poor imitations— hose made with cheap yarn by amateur makers—so one must be careful to get the

original. It bears the name "Holeproof" on the toe. Also the trade-mark'shown in this ad, and the signature—

# Carl Freschl, Ores.

Six pairs of men's "Holeproof," guaran teed six months, cost \$1.50 up to \$3, according to finish and weight. There are twelve colors, ten weights and five grades.

Holeproof Silk Sox, three pairs guaranteed three months, \$2.

We make "Holeproof" for women and children, too; six pairs guaranteed six months. Silk stockings for women cost \$3 for three pairs, guaranteed three months.

#### Sold in Your Town

The genuine "Holeproof" is sold in your We'll tell you the dealers' names on

request, or ship direct where we have no dealer, charges prepaid on receipt of remittance

Write for free book, "How to Make Your



Are Your Hose Insured?



at the temperature that he likes it. Thermos Lunch Kit Complete, \$3.00

AMERICAN THERMOS BOTTLE CO.

Thermos Building, New York

#### Baseball of the Urchin

for the world's championship. Their luncheons, wrapped in newspapers, waited on a near-by window sill. Likely you will find yourself wondering, first, at the incongruities in such animated pictures, and then go home debating whether the boy's danger from being run down by the traffic is not a better risk than the peril of being run in for the mischief he may find to do if his life is without good games.

By no means, of course, is the street the only place that the modified baseball game is popular in outdoor Chicago. The street is where the interest is most tense for the spectator; but for the player the vacant lot is more to be desired. The tiny bat can not knock the big, soft ball far enough to require much space, so some of the smallest of lots serve as ball grounds.

For the Office Man

#### For the Office Man

For the Office Man

In a larger plot the indoor game's chief virtue is that it allows of many more contests at one time than are possible with field baseball. From noon until two o'clock on any sunny day of spring or summer the fascination of the revised form of the national game draws droves of office men and clerks and boys from adjacent buildings to play in Grant Park—Chicago's downtown athletic field and public outdoor noonday club headquarters. This strip of land lies between the Michigan Avenue hotels and shops, and the railway tracks that border the lake front. It is only a step or two away from their desks for hundreds of office employees. The gases from locomotives kill the grass and shrubs, so the park commissioners could find no valid objection to giving up some of the north end of the strip to the noonday athletes. The available space is large enough for perhaps two league baseball diamonds, or to give exercise to three dozen active players. But when the indoor game has the use of the grounds almost two hundred (that is an estimate) can play; and it is not at the grounds almost two hundred (that is an estimate) can play; and it is not at all unusual to find a dozen games in progress at once.

#### Little-Farm-Well-Tilled

(Continued from page 21)

as to the way in which a graduate of a college of agriculture may properly ex-pend himself if he is to become a farmer. Judging from my correspondence, persons seem to think that our students are wait-Judging from my correspondence, persons seem to think that our students are waiting anxiously for the opportunity to take up a worn-out farm and to work it on shares as farm laborers. We must consider that a graduate of a college of agriculture deserves as much remuneration for his efforts as the graduate of any other college or as any man of equal training. Yet the public thinks it can secure a graduate of a college of agriculture to run, as salaried manager, a 40-acre or 80-acre farm of the ordinary kind. In general, it probably will not pay any man to secure the services of a graduate of a college of agriculture unless he has an investment in his productive agricultural enterprise of at least \$15,000. It would not pay the small store-keeper on a back street to secure the services of a high-priced manager; nor would it pay the ordinary farmer to secure the services of such a man. In figuring the investment, I eliminate at once all fancy buildings, pleasure parks, conservatories, architectural bridges, ornamental fences, game preserves, and the like. We must distinguish between barns that when the state of the tastes of a city man and those that are built to satisfy the tastes of a city man and those that are built for cows.

#### Extravagant Housing

Extravagant Housing

NE of our men brought to my attention a few days ago a stable built by a business man at an expense of \$40,000 to house forty cows. That is to say, every cow was expected to pay the interest and depreciation on a thousand-dollar investment wholly aside from the feed, labor, and other costs; this is a greater housing cost than obtains in the members of most farm families themselves. The application of plain business sense will show that such an enterprise can not be profitable, and that the best college man can not be expected to make such a farm pay interest on the investment.

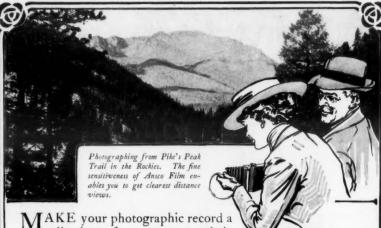
The investment in a farm enterprise must be such as will ware to my attention of plain business.

est on the investment.

The investment in a farm enterprise must be such as will produce agricultural results. If the owner wishes to build, beyond this, very expensive and fancy stables and other buildings, he should charge them up to pride and to personal satisfaction, not to the cows and to the land; and from a country home, as such, one does not expect to secure a financial profit.

I must not be understood as saying that a college man can not expend himself

college man can not expend himself rofitably on a 40-acre or 80-acre farm. I ave been speaking of hired managers. If he man is his own manager, his income



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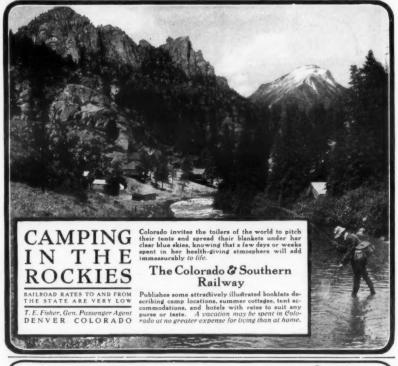
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Made in knee and ankle length drawers, short or long sleeves and athletic shirts.

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Boys' Separate 25c Boys' Union Suits, 50c

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OU can share the fun of KING Y target-shooting on bright vaca-tion days with your big and little brothers and sisters, and the grownups will be glad to join in.

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The KING 1000-shot, the famous \*1000 i-gun," is one that a grown man would be use. It has handsome nickeled stee to n-metal barrel and frame, made in one commendated by the comparison of the commendated by the commendated

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For Pictures 2½ x 4¼ inches.

DETAIL—Meniscus Achromatic lens, Eastman Rotary Shutter, with set of three stops, for snap-shots or time exposures. Two finders, two tripod sockets. Loads in daylight with Kodak Film Cartridges. Covered with fine imitation grain leather and has full nickeled fittings.

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\$2 French Pocket Hat









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soggy, lumpy salt. Shaker Salt really keeps dry no matter what the weather may be. It doesn't lump up in the package, or clog up in the shakers at all. It flows freely all the time.

The beautiful, white, fine grains give a delicate flavor that you will like immensely. There is no harshness or rankness to the taste of Shaker Salt.

Yet it has a perfect "salty" taste, because Shaker is the purest of table salts. It is made by a wonderful process of salt refining—a process which we alone use. This exclusive process takes out the natural impurities which remain in other salt for you to eat.

Shaker Salt is put up in an airtight, moistureproof box, with a handy spout for filling shakers. Price, except in the far West, 10 cents a box.



Diamond Crystal Salt Co. St. Clair, Michigan





# The Newlyweds

are starting off on their wedding trip. The trunks are crowded full of new and wonderful clothes. Teasing friends have slyly attached the tell-tale "Just Married" tags and streamers as the

"Just Marned tags and streamers as the carriage rolls away.
But what a pity if the trunks should get smashed by ruthless baggage-men, and the bride's finery should be ruined or exposed to curious eyes!

The trade mark on the top near the lock of every G. & S. NEVERBREAK





is the earnings of the place and there is no superior officer or owner to support, or to receive a profit on the investment.

Americans have been giving much attention to the production of crops and of live stock. We must now give careful study to the organization of a farm. In the colleges of agriculture, the study of the principles of business management of farms is beginning to crystallize out as a separate department, whereby the expert practise of the crop grower and of the stock grower may be brought together in such a way as to make a good system that will work in practise, relating all the details to soil, climate, size of farm, available capital, market, labor, and the like. We are likely to criticize the farmer for not growing larger crops and keeping his place in better order; but when we come really to study his business we may find that by hard experience he has settled himself into what is really the most economical system for his talents.

When we determine the business laws that govern in the interplay of all the parts of a farm enterprise, we shall be able to give much clearer advice as to what particular parts of any farm need most to be strengthened and redirected. The size of the farm will be only one of the factors to be taken into account; and we shall probably reshape our conception of the proper and profitable land area in farms for the greater number of the people.

#### The School in Our Town

In Collier's of February 25 were printed the three prize-winning letters in "The School in Our Town" contest. In the issues of March 4, March 18, May 13, and May 20 were printed other letters received in that contest, and below is another contribution, received from a pupil of a South Carolina school, which was accompanied by the following comment: "My little daughter, who is eleven years old and weighs forty-two pounds, reads your Weekly. As soon as she saw your offer to write up the school in our town, she went to work, unaided, and wrote the enclosed and asked me to send it to you.

L. S. Meesichamp."

it to you.

L. S. MEESICHAMP."

HE Williston High-Graded School is a right nice little school for such a small town, except two boys. Well, these boys are in the same room, and I think they have been going to the school for about four years. One of the boys' name is Joe and the other one Irvin. The first year Irvin went to school his teacher whipped him, and he hollered, ran all over the room, and cut up awfully; then the teacher sent for the principal, who took him by the collar and led him out of the room. I do not know what became of him after that, but I do know that he got a whipping, for I heard him crying. Joe is very different, for when he got a whipping he would not shed a tear, but would go to his seat laughing.

This year they have a teacher who has certainly improved them both wonderfully. She hardly ever has to whip them, but when she does whip she does not play—she hurts them and means to hurt them, too. Joe does not go his seat laughing, he goes crying, and Irvin knows better than to cry out loud, for if he were to he would get it more and harder than ever.

I never have seen such an improvement in a school before. I have been going to school for six years, and there has never been a better teacher in that room before. That school has had a very bad name, and it was just those two boys that gave it. There are more pupils in that room than in any of the other rooms. Our teacher this year is giving badges—one to those who have good lessons, one to those who thave one seed and then you get an average of ninety five on your report and haven'

# Save 75c on Every Dollar's Worth of Fuel My Rapid Fireless Cooker Will Do It

Yes-75% of fuel bills, 75% of your time and worry saved -food cooked 75% better than ever before—these are a few of the benefits you'll get from my Rapid Fireless Cooker. It gives you the best tasting, most healthful food—and it's the one thing that will reduce the high cost of living in your home.



apid FIRELESS COOKERS Now-10,000 On Special Price Proposition

Last year I sold 30,000 Fireless Cookers. Often one custome brought me three or four others. Now I'm going to hurry out 10,000 cookers to all parts of the country quick at an astonishingly low price—and reap my profits in the extra sales they'll make. Rush a postal today for this startling price offer, and the 30-day free test you can have before you decide to keep the Cooker. This offer is on the famous Rapid Fireless Cooker—the cleanest and most sanitary—all metal—no pads or cloth lining—beautifully finished cases with dust proof tops.

Mailed Free 125-Page Recipe Book with complete Catalog, Special Price, 30-Day Free Test Offer. Remember my cooker Roasts, Bakes, Fries, Boils, Steams and Stews any and all kinds of foods most deliciously. A postal brings full particulars, FREE.

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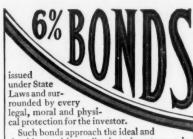
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Just at present we have some particularly attractive offe ings in Public Improvement Bonds of very recent issue

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The laws of this state permit the issuance of bo inicipalities only under most favorable conditions— trictions and requirements under which such bote-ered to the public tend to make them as highly do bonds of the older and more densely populated stat

Principal and interest are payable out of taxes and collected by the city officials and behind these is rect tax lien on the actual real areas and behind these is

pal and interest are payable out of taxes collected by the city officials and behind these is at lien on the actual real estate and improvements on the streets for which the bonds are issued. The streets of the payable of the collection of the streets of the content of the collection of the collecti

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Better than a pencil because it's the pencil. The lead doesn't break when you sharpen it, and you'll never find knots in the wood. All kinds—hard, soft, medium; all prices.

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#### A Reply to Colonel Roosevelt

Regarding the new polygamy in Utah, and his letter on this subject pub-lished in Collier's of April 15

By HARVEY J. O'HIGGINS

OSEPH F. SMITH, president of the Mormon Church, is prophet, seer, and revelator to his followers. He is, for them, the vicegerent of Christ on earth, and the mouthpiece of God. At the recent April conference of the Mormon Church, during the forenoon of Thursday, April 6 last, in the Tabernacle at Salt Lake City, President Joseph F. Smith delivered a sermon in which he said:

"And another thing. We could to the OSEPH F. SMITH, president of the

r. Smith delivered a sermon in which he said:

"And another thing. We ought to obey the rules of the Church with regard to marriage. Eleven hundred marriages were contracted last year not in accordance with the law of God. As announced time and again at these conferences, plural marriages have ceased in the Church. There is no man who is authorized to perform a plural marriage. No man and no woman have the authority to have this ceremony performed for them. We have been doing all in our power to stop this. We have been doing all we can to trace the men who are performing these ceremonies; it is hard to locate them, but when we do find them we will deal with them."

#### Smith's Knowledge

Smith's Knowledge

NoW if this does not mean that plural marriages are being performed among the Mormons by unauthorized men whom it is "hard to locate," then it is a mere muss of words. Waiving for the moment the question of Smith's responsibility and of the good faith of his attempts to trace the men who are performing these ceremonies, the evident admission remains that he knows that the ceremonies are being performed. And this is an interesting contribution to a controversy to which ex-President Roosevelt added a chapter in a letter published in COLLIER's on April 15 last.

Mr. Roosevelt wrote: "On one occasion a number of charges were made to the

on April 15 last.

Mr. Roosevelt wrote: "On one occasion a number of charges were made to the Administration while I was President about these polygamous marriages in Idaho and Wyoming as well as Utah, it being asserted that a number of our Federal officials had been polygamously married. A very thorough and careful investigation was made by the best men in the service into these charges, and they were proved to be without so much as the smallest basis in fact. It was finally found that a fourth-class postmistress, whose earnings a year were about \$25 and who was an old woman, had been plurally married some thirty years previously, but had long ceased living with her husband. Not only was it found that there was no basis for the accusation as regards the Government officials, but incidentally it developed that the investigators were unable to find a single case of polygamous marriage entered into since the practise had been professedly abandoned. I can not, of course, on this point speak generally; there may or may not be foundations for the charge of which I knew nothing; but I can speak positively as to this investigation made by thoroughly competent and upright Government officials in Wyoming, Idaho, and Utah."

#### New Polygamy

New Polygamy

PRESIDENT SMITH'S admission, at the April conference of his Church, has been made, of course, since the writing of Mr. Roosevelt's letter. But there were already "foundations for the charge" of which the ex-President might have been expected to know. On January 26, 1903, he received a protest from some citizens of Utah against the seating of the Mormon Apostle, Reed Smoot, in the United States Senate as Senator from Utah, and this protest charged, among other things, that polygamy—new polygamy—was recrudescent in Utah. The protest was referred to a Senate Committee on January 27, 1904; and the committee sat in hearing, intermittently, from January, 1904, to June, 1906, and received a mass of testimony to support the charge (among other charges) that there was new polygamy in Utah, and that the president of the Mormon Church, Joseph F. Smith, and his fellows in authority were guilty of encouraging new polygamy and protecting it. After hearing testimony and argument sufficient to make four printed volumes—of about a thousand pages to the volume—a majority of the committee held that the charge of the recrudescence of polygamy in Mormondom had been proved (among other charges), and that President Joseph F. Smith and his hierarchy,



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The heart of a truck is the engine. It must be one which can be relied upon at all times, under heavy loads and light. In this respect "WILCOX TRUX" excel. Three sizes, 1, 1½ and 3-ton are equipped with a thirty-horse-power four-cylinder, four-cycle motor made exclusively for us by the largest engine manufacturer in the United States. These engines have proven their reliability under the most trying conditions, and have demonstrated their efficiency under the different gearing of each size truck.

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within a few feet.

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'by both precept and example," were en-couraging "among their followers the prac-tise of polygamy and polygamous cohabi-tation."

tise of polygamy and polygamous cohabitation."

No doubt it would be difficult for Mr. Roosevelt's Government agents to prove cases of new polygamy. These marriages are, of course, secret. No marriage certificate goes with them. The officiating priest is usually concealed from the contracting parties, and there have been cases reported in which the latter have masked their faces from him. The husbands deny their wives; the wives deny their loyal Mormon friends and neighbors. It is practically impossible to prove polygamy except by the way in which the Senate committee proved it in the Smoot investigation—by the testimony of one of the parties to the marriage. But it was so proved. It is impossible to doubt that fact after reading the testimony taken before the Senate committee. And the Mormon Church admitted the fact by ostensibly deposing two apostles who had been implicated in some of the cases that were proved to the committee.

Old Marriages

#### Old Marriages

Old Marriages

M. R. ROOSEVELT'S letter in Collier's was accompanied by an explanatory note by a Mormon named Isaac Russell, in which Mr. Russell conceded that the Mormons had not made "a perfect score" in "cleaning up their polygamy problem"; but he inveighed against the practise of proving new polygamy in Utah by "printing the pictures of homes established long before the manifesto was issued" (in 1890), by which the Mormon Church withdrew from the practise of polygamy. Mr. Roosevelt, in his letter, made the same distinction between the new polygamous marriages and those contracted before 1890. And President Joseph F. Smith, even in the speech in the last April conference, urged the Mormon men to be faithful to the plural wives whom they had married before the manifesto of 1890.

Curiously enough, this antipolygamy manifests of 1890 not only forbels new.

fore the manifesto of 1890.

Curiously enough, this antipolygamy manifesto of 1890 not only forbade new polygamy after 1890, but was interpreted at the time by the Church authorities to forbid any further polygamous cohabitation on the part of those polygamous husbands and plural wives who had married previous to 1890. It was so interpreted by Joseph F. Smith himself in a court proceeding before a Federal Master in Chancery in Utah in 1891. Joseph F. Smith swore then that the manifesto had prohibited further plural marriages and that it required a cessation of all plural marriage living. It not only forbade new polygamy, but it forbade the continuance of the old polygamous relations. the old polygamous relations.

#### The Agreement

H 18 testimony to that effect, along with H Is testimony to that effect, along with similar testimony from other leaders of the Church, was cited in the petition for annesty for past offenses which the Mormons sent to President Harrison in December, 1891: and President Harrison, in granting amnesty to old polygamists for past offenses, expressly stated that he pardoned them upon condition that they "shall in the future faithfully obey the laws of the United States, and not otherwise." During the whole period from 1890 to the granting of Statehood to Utah in January, 1896, neither Joseph F. Smith nor any other Mormon leader made any public distinction between the old polygamy and the new. Both were equally public distinction between the old polygamy and the new. Both were equally contrary to the law of the land—of the United States, of the Territory of Utah, and of the subsequent State of Utah—as well as contrary to the "law of God" as given in the "revelation from God" which President Woodruff promulgated in 1890 in the so-called antipolygamy manifests. anifesto.

manifesto.

Moreover, President Joseph F. Smith, on the witness stand in Washington during the Smoot investigation, admitted that by continuing his old polygamous cohabitation, he was violating not only "the law of the land" but the "law of God." He could not make the distinction between old and new polygamy—which he now makes and Mr. Roosevelt makes and Isaac Russell makes—because the Senate committee had before it the testimony of 1891, in which Joseph F. Smith and other Mormon leaders declared the continuance of old polygamous relations to be as much forbidden by the Church as the contracting of new polygamous relations.

Smith's Children

#### Smith's Children

THEREFORE the printing, by "Everybody's Magazine," of pictures of polygamous homes "established long before the manifesto of 1890" is not as unjustifiable as Isaac Russell declares. The maintenance of polygamy in those homes is still contrary to "the law of the land and the law of God," according to President Smith him-36



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self. In his five homes President Smith has had at least eleven children born to him by his five wives since 1890; he confessed to eleven before the Senate committee in the Smoot investigation; and he confessed that these fruits of polygamy had been born to him in violation of his oaths to the matter, and the terms of his arms. oeen born to him in violation of his oaths to the nation and the terms of his amnesty, in violation of the laws of the State of Utah, and in violation of the "revelation of God," under which the Mormon Church had withdrawn from the practise of polygamy in 1890.

#### The Present Situation

THE Senate committee, in its majority report upon the Smoot investigation, decided what every one decides who examines more than superficially into the present state of affairs in Utah. It decided that ines more than superficially into the present state of affairs in Utah. It decided that new polygamy and old polygamy were being practised together in Utah with the connivance and encouragement of the authorities of the Mormon Church; that polygamy was being taught as a religious principle and secretly directed as a practise of faith by the priests and the hierarchy of the Mormon Church; that the Mormon leaders had apparently only withdrawn the doctrine of polygamy long enough to obtain Statehood for Utah, and had returned to both the principle and the practise of it as soon as their control of the State Government assured them of immunity from punishment by law.

The Salt Lake "Tribune" has been for months publishing a list of more than two hundred new polygamists, name by name. The magazines that have recently been investigating in Utah have found evidences of new polygamy as thick as plague in China. The German Government has driven Mormon missionaries from Germany. Riots and an anti-Mormon crusade in Great Britain have resulted from the exposure of polygamy in this country, and a general movement against the spread of Mormon propaganda in European countries threatens Mormondom with the loss of the immigrant converts with which it has been building up its settlements in the West.

#### Evasion

Evasion

To lay that storm, Joseph F. Smith is now making a public pretense of repudiating polygamy. But on the witness stand in the Smoot investigation he admitted that he believed the principle of plural marriage to be as "correct a principle" as when first revealed; he admitted that the antipolygamy manifesto of 1890 had never been printed among the other revelations in the Church's book of "Doctrine and Covenants"; he admitted that the original revelation commanding polygamy as a principle necessary to salvation was still being printed in the book of doctrine without note or qualification of any kind; he admitted that the antipolygamy manifesto was not printed in any other doctrinal works from which the Mormon missionaries preached their faith; Mormon missionaries preached their faith; and though he claimed that the manifesto was circulated in pamphlet form, he admitted that the pamphlet did not "state in terms" that the manifesto was a revel-

His whole testimony on this point was evasive to the point of being self-contradictory. Taken with the testimony of numerous other witnesses, it satisfied a majority of the Senate committee that the Mormon Church still taught the doctrine and wractise of polygamy as a law of God. Mormon Church still taught the doctrine and practise of polygamy as a law of God and necessary to salvation. He did not convince the majority of the committee that the new polygamy—the existence of which he did not then admit—was unauthorized or outside the Church. He is the prophet, seer, and revelator to all his people. He speaks to them with the tongue of God. His orders are as final to them as the decrees of Providence. If he really wished to stop polygamy—instead of merely wishing to save his Church from the consequences of responsibility for it—he could stop it with one authoritative and sincere word.

Will He Do It?

#### Will He Do It?

THE machinery and discipline of the Mormon Church make the most perfect and autocratic Church control of which we have any exact record. Because of this perfection of control, the new polygamy has been successfully hidden for these many years. Because of this perfection Joseph F. Smith is able now to declare publicly against his system of plural marriage and still foster it secretly. He is able to depose publicly an apostle who has been proven guilty of performing plural marriage ceremonies, and yet secretly continue him in favor and dignity with the Church government. He is able to deceive the people of the United States and of foreign countries, as the Mormon Church has so long deceived them; and naturally he is going to take advantage of his opportunities.



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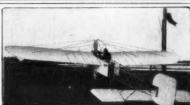
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#### The Result of a Jolt

In Collier's for March 25 was printed an anonymous article entitled "The Re-wards of Writing," which was the con-fession of one who might be considered a modestly successful author. The article aroused much interest among our readers and inspired several letters in reply, one and inspired several letters in reply, one of which is printed below:

AM a gumdrop pedler. For a score of years I have been going up and down, to and fro, through the State of Minesota, selling candy for a of Minnesota, Twin City" concern.

I am known as the "Senegambiam Kid" by about half the town-dwelling children in southern Minnesota. When a young-ster spies me coming down the street, he is sure to notify his confederates that the "Senegambiam Kid" is in town.

I acquired this name honestly, not on account of color or previous condition of servitude, but because it is my habit to earry in my pocket about a pound of little licorice nigger babies, known to the trade as "Senegambian Kids"—ten for a cent. I have given away more nigger trade as "Senegambian Kids"—ten for a cent. I have given away more nigger babies than an orphan asylum, and I am proud of it.

If the popularity of the "Senegambiam Kid" could be suddenly transferred to the soting population of the State, a gundrop pedler would be the next Governor drop pedler v of Minnesota.

Among the things I read while out on the territory selling "all-day suckers" and 'eight-for-one jawbreakers" is Collier's.

#### A Confession

In the issue of your paper of March 25
I ran on to something which set me back with a jolt. I refer to "The Rewards of Writing" by "A Near Writer."
It will seem mighty strange to "Mr. Near Writer"—should he chance to see these lines—that there could be one so in error as I propose to confess I have been.

as I propose to confess I have been.

I have great respect for "Mr. Near Writer's" contribution, and I mean to profit by its reading, because, it seems to me, his words have the ring of earnestness, together with a touch of something bordering on despair, and I have a profound respect for despair because I have handled a few buckets of despair myself, and the "Rewards of Writing" serves to increase my discomfort.

For some time I have been writing and filing away what seemed to me some pretty good yarns, which I had hoped some day to market with substantial returns.

returns.

Only last week I finished and filed away a story which I pleased to christen "The Striped Pig." It requires about five thousand words to tell the story of a notorious blind pig that flourished years ago in a certain Illinois town. When I filed the completed manuscript away I made an entry in my pocket memorandum which tells me that one thousand dollars would be cheap for "The Striped Pig."

dollars would be cheap for "The Striped Pig."

Just underneath "The Striped Pig."

Just underneath "The Striped Pig."

manuscript is yet another story awaiting daylight. This story the writer has pleased to call "The Sandy Sow." "The Sandy Sow." is not quite so long as "The Striped Pig." and does not weigh as heavy, therefore a difference in valuation. I see I have marked this story as being very cheap at three hundred dollars. Not all of my manuscripts deal with swine, however, for lying comfortably next "The Sandy Sow" is a two-thousand-word story which bears the title "Mis' Gubby's Colt."

This story has to do with an old-time

Colt."

This story has to do with an old-time county fair horse-race away back in the days of the high-wheeled sulky. I find that I value this composition at two hundred dollars. I don't know exactly what reason I had for putting this story on the bargain-counter tabbed to sell at a little measly two hundred, but it is too late to change the price.

#### Awake at Last

I HAD a neat little cottage picked out over on Marshall Avenue which I intended to buy with the net proceeds of my "live stock" sales. But the jolt is complete. I have read "Mr. Near Writer's" "Rewards of Writing," and I am awake wake.

am awake.

When I get back to St. Paul Saturday, I am going to turn "Mis' Gubby's Colt" out to pasture, and I shall let "The Striped Pig" sleep and "The Sandy Sow" snore, according to the dictates of conscience.

But the "keeper of the swine" will go merrily along giving away nigger babies to the little "Gophers," and keep the candy shops on the territory as well supplied with "all-day suckers" and "eightfor-one jawbreakers" as the proprietors will allow.

St. Paul.

St. Paul. 38



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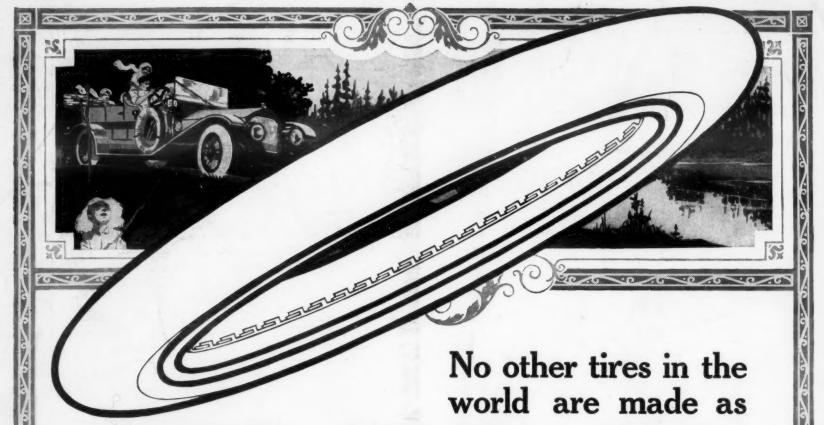
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America's PREDOMINANT Tires

Thus the man who is wearing out tires and paying tire bills can understand why UNITED STATES TIRES are used by at least 50% more motorists than any other brands.

The users of these four UNITED STATES TIRES—Continental, G & J, Hartford and Morgan & Wright—have in reality a DISTINCT ADVANTAGE in tire wear, and therefore in tire cost, over the users of tires made under conditions obviously not as favorable to the making of EXTREMELY SERVICEABLE tires.

Yet this advantage to the motorist—this POSI-TIVE GAIN in using tires built as only UNITED STATES TIRES are, involves

No Greater Cost Than in Using Other Kinds

Buy any one of these brands. There are seven different treads, including the famous Nobby Tread, and three styles of fastening—the widest range of selection offered by any tire manufacturer in the world.

# UNITED STATES TIRE COMPANY, NEW YORK

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